

**ASSISTANT** or Branch Manager; 33; thorough experience; good Dispenser and Counterman; Photography; West England preferred. "Chemist," 148 Gloster Road, Bristol.

**LONDON, W.** or Lancashire district preferred (but not essential); Assistant; 22; 5 ft. 9 in.; disengaged. Dispensing, Photography, &c. Quayle, 51 Oxford Road, Liscard, Cheshire.

**SEASON** engagement wanted by young qualified man with excellent Dispensing experience, English and Continental, about end of May. Haigh, Pharmacie Grosgrain, Beaulieu, S. France.

**LOCUM** or temporary Manager; a retired Chemist of considerable experience is open to engagements in Sussex and adjoining counties. Address, "M.P.S.," Highworth, Three Bridges, Sussex.

**MANAGER**; with good scope for Optical and Photographic; aged 34; tall; Minor qualification; excellent references; permanency or with view to succession. 213/12, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** requires a situation where he can get some time off daily; 4 years' experience; West of England seaside resort preferred. Apply, A. E. Andrewartha, 26 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.

**MANAGER** or Assistant, with view to purchase; qualified; disengaged; 3 years' recent reference as Manager; West or South of England preferred; cash ready. "Martyn" (211/31), Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACIEN** français, ancien élève de l'Institut Pasteur de Paris, commissaire la Bactériologie et les Analyses chimiques, demande situation dans Pharmacie anglaise; références, H. Fontaine, 8 Henry Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

### WHOLESALE.

**STOCKKEEPER** and Packer; 11 years. "S.," 27 Waterloo Road, Wellington, Somerset.

**YOUNG** man requires situation, Warehouseman or Porter. "Tabloid," 35 Pembroke Road, Norwood.

**PACKER**, home or export, or Drug Warehouseman; experienced; energetic. 209/15, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**, with good connection London and suburbs, seeks a good commission. 211/29, Office of this Paper.

**SUNDRIES**, Wholesale; inside situation required; permanency; married. "Assistant," 123 Saltram Crescent, Paddington.

**FOREMAN**; thoroughly experienced in Counter Requisites and Specialities; excellent references (either sex). 209/3, Office of this Paper.

**SUNDRIES**, Photographic, or Instruments, as Assistant; 11 years' Retail experience; excellent references. 209/24, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** (33), 17 years' Retail experience, desires good berth with Wholesale house; home or abroad. "Minor" (209/2), Office of this Paper.

**DRUGGISTS' Sundries**.—Advertiser (19) seeks situation in Warehouse; any capacity; 4 years' Retail experience. Fogden, West Street, Havant.

**ASSISTANT** (26), qualified, 10 years' varied experience, seeks situation in Wholesale Drug House; trustworthy; able to control. 213/13, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN** (31), 14 years' Wholesale experience, desires appointment as Manager, Laboratory Chemist, or Representative. "Chemist," 18 Smithfield Street, Birmingham.

**ADVERTISER**, with knowledge of Druggists' Sundries, Brushes, &c., seeks situation in either Wholesale, Retail, or Town representative. "M.," 44 Oophall Avenue, City.

**REPRESENTATIVE**; 30; excellent connection, London and suburbs; open to represent good firm; salary and commission. "Trav.," 1 Cowick Road, Tooting, S.W.

**RESIDENT** Representative; North, South Wales, West England; large personal connection, Drugs, Sundries; expenses; salary or commission. 177/46, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** man (23), 4 years in Wholesale and Retail Perfumery, used to Sachet and Toilet Powders, &c., wishes to improve position. T. J. Bradley, 2 Little Montague Court, Little Britain, E.C.

**SITUATION** wanted for lad, aged 16, in Laboratory of Wholesale Manufacturing Chemist; small premium might be arranged. Particulars to "Gordon," 164 Millfield Road, Lower Clapton.

**TRAVELLER** (35), qualified Chemist, with excellent record as Salesman and connection Chemists, &c., North, undeniable references, seeks re-engagement, that or other ground; first-rate and extended experience of Drug, Essential Oil, and allied trades, and road. "Ver" (209/35), Office of this Paper.

**SAUCES**, Pickles, Jams.—A practical man of many years' experience is open to instruct firms desirous of manufacturing either articles; large profits; will accept temporary or permanent engagement; highest references; distance no object; advice given by post if necessary; correspondence invited. Address, James Forrester, 44 Whitmore Street, Maidstone.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS** about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Rudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

**TO** Chemists Fitting or Contemplating Alterations. —Previous to Stocktaking we are offering the very large and well-assorted stock of modern fittings, dispensing-screens, counters, &c., at reduced prices; job lines in recess-labelled bottles, ungt. jars, and syrups; call and view.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON,**  
93 Old Street, London, E.C.

**SODA-WATER** Trolley, that makes heavy work light, and on which a boy of eight can easily convey 3 dozen syphons. Will go through any doorway. Fitted with patented wheels. Dozens in use in all parts of the country. Carriage paid, 37s. Sole Makers, Arthur & Co., Cambridge.

**PATENTS** and Sundries; free boxes; carriage allowed; prices and terms on application to Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, London.

**TO** Chemists in the Eastern Counties.—A lady, having the recipe and sole right to the late Miss Maria Wade's celebrated Ringworm Ointment, would be glad to communicate with anyone desirous of purchasing the recipe and rights to manufacture same. Apply, by letter, to "E. G.," c/o Mr. Barker Stanford, Halesworth, Suffolk.

**MACADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 and 81a Lee Green.

**SHARES FOR SALE** (free of commission, subject).—122 Camwall ordinary 7/9; 10 T. & H. Smith £5 5 per cent. preference, £4 17/6; 50 R. White & Co. £5 5 per cent. preference, £3 15/-; 100 Vi-Cocoa preference, 15/3; 380 Idris £1 "B" ordinary shares, 22/6, usual dividends 10 per cent.; 300 £1 founders' shares, 18/-, last dividend 5 per cent.; 200 A. J. White ordinary, 3/9; 100 preference, 10/6 c. div.; 20 Bleasdale £5 shares, bid wanted; 50 Vinolia preference, £4 8/9 c. div.

**WANTED** (subject).—200 Baiss Bros. & Stevenson preference, 19/3; 200 Barclay & Sons fully-paid preference, 12/1½; 100 Camwall preference, 13/-.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application; highest references to bankers and many chemists with whom we do business; all kinds of Stock Exchange business transacted on best possible terms.

**CHEAP LINES IN SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).**—The fittings for a shop, 12 x 14 ft., £27 15s.: 106 second-hand gold-labelled bottles, good condition, 72/6; 150 8, 20, and 30 oz. ditto, £5 17s. 6d.; 120 recessed label ditto, £8 10s.: 1 8-ft. counter panel-front, 50/-; 1 6-ft. ditto, 30/-; 1 9-ft. ditto, with glass-case front and numerous drawers, £7 12s. 6d.; 1 nest of counter-drawers, 42/-; 1 12-ft. range of pine drawers, with gold labels and glass knobs, £6; 1 12-ft. range of mahogany ditto, with glass labels and knobs, £8 10s.: 1 7-ft. window-enclosure, £4; 1 bent front tooth-brush case, 25/-; 1 6-ft. wall-case, £7 10s.; 1 8-ft. ditto, £10; 1 5-ft. bent front counter show-case, £3. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Head-quarters for Chemists' Fittings, Bond Street, Birmingham.



## MISCELLANEOUS—cont.

**GENTLEMEN** unable to acquire a small business for "financial reasons," and those in danger of losing one from same cause (London district), are invited to address "Finance" (177/58), Office of this Paper.

**CHEMISTS' DRUG-FITTINGS**, Drawers, Lockers, Shelves. Cornice 12 foot long, £12; Dispensing Counter, upright Perfume-case each side, mirror centre to ground, 6-foot long drawers at back, £10; 7-foot Wall-case, £10; Desk and Perfume-case, 50s.; 10-foot Counter, £3; Glass Shelves and Standards. Cheapest House for Second-hand Fittings. **TREBLE & CO.**, Complete Ship-fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E.

**CHEMIST'S** second-hand complete Fittings of a high-class West-end Pharmacy fitted by H. Mills; solid Mahogany Plate-glass Doors, Mirror Backs, and Glass Shelves; inspection invited; bargain; must be cleared at once, premises coming down. H. Mills, Chemists' Fitter, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

**CHEMIST'S** second-hand Fittings, comprising glass-fronted counter, 14 ft., side-fitting mahogany drawers, glass labels, glass knobs, 6-ft. dispensing screen, complete perfumery case and desk, nest of counter-drawers, 8-ft. wall-case; in thorough good condition; £55 to clear; room wanted. Mills, Chemists' Shop Fitter, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

**IMPORTANT** to Assistants—5/6: Bedroom, use Sitting, Billiard rooms, 10 ft. table; piano; bath (h. c.); tennis; board as required. Mrs. Hosier, 36 Fitzroy Square, W.

## DISPENSING FOR BEGINNERS.

THAT veteran pharmacist and experienced teacher, Mr. Joseph Ince, some time ago contributed to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a series of exercises in dispensing suited to beginners, and they were so well appreciated that Mr. Ince gathered them together, revising and supplementing them, and we have published the whole in a handy volume entitled "Elementary Dispensing Practice." We strongly commend this book to employers as one which they should put in the hands of their juniors. Every apprentice and improver will find it most useful, because it is a practical book, the exercises being well graduated and backed by excellent advice, the result of over fifty years' experience. The book is published at 3s. 6d., and may be obtained at that price from any of the following houses, who hold stock:

Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool.  
Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London.  
Gower, John, Waterloo, Liverpool.  
Ismay, J., & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Lewis, H. K., 136 Gower Street, W.C.  
Maw, S., Son & Sons, London.  
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh.  
Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh.  
Raines & Co., York.  
Sanger, J., & Sons, London.  
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.  
Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Paternoster Row.

From our own office it can be obtained at the same price, plus the postage (3d.).

**A BAZAAR CURE.**—The following notice has been issued by a Madras bazaar-man in connection with some "Head-ache Powder" which he has for sale:

Each dose which is tied in cloth must be damped for 30 minutes before using in beetle leaf juse. Patient must fall on his back showing noisters to the sky when one must pore three or 4 drops of this juse into each noister, by pinching the knot. Patient must be in this position for 4 or 5 minutes, when bad water from head will come into his mouth, which must be spilted out. No fear that it will give any burning sensation. When medicine is used one must not have head bath. Mouth must not be cleaned with water just when you raise after using this medicine.

## Recent Wills.

**ALLEN.**—Mr. William Allen, of Evenley Hall, Brackley, Northampton, one of the chemical pioneers of the Tyne, who died at the age of eighty-one, left gross estate valued at 370,267/. He formerly carried on business at the Wallsend Chemical works.

**BORLAND.**—The will of the late Mr. John Borland, jun., chemist and druggist, Kilmarnock, who died on September 29, 1904, has been proved at 28,400/. gross.

**BUTLER.**—The will of the late Mr. Thomas Edward Butler, chemist and druggist, of Leicester (founder of the firm of T. E. Butler, Son & Co.), who died on December 4, aged eighty-three, has been proved at the Leicester Probate Registry by Mr. William Taylor, of 10 Waring Street, mechanic. Mr. Percy Arthur Bates, 34 Friars Lane, Leicester, chartered accountant, and Mr. John Storey, 5 Granby Street, Leicester, solicitor. The gross amount of the estate is 5,531/. 9s. 10d., and the net personalty 4,590/. 9s. 5d.

**HAMPSON.**—The estate of the late Mr. Robert Hampson, pharmaceutical chemist and ex-Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, who died at his residence at St. Leonards on February 14, has been sworn at 7,964/. gross and 7,142/. net. His executors are Dr. Arthur Hughes Thompson, 26 Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, and Mr. Arnold Bennett Hampson, printer, 50a Barbican, E.C.

**HAYWARD.**—Mr. Edward Hayward, pharmaceutical chemist, of Christchurch Street, Ipswich, who died on October 21, aged eighty-three years, left estate of the gross value of 1,819/. 16s. 6d. Probate of his will has been granted at Ipswich to his executors, Mr. Arthur Cook Hayward, 63 Christchurch Street, commercial traveller, and Mr. Robert Hayward, 139 New King's Road, S.W., architect.

**LEATHAM.**—The will of the late Mr. William Henry Leatham, of the firm of Clay, Dod & Co., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, who died on October 23, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry by his widow, Eliza Hamilton Leatham. He left property valued at 1,500/., the net personalty being 1,185/. 16s. 6d.

**MARTIN.**—The late Mr. Tom Martin, of 36 Camden Square, N.W., who died on January 5, 1905, left property valued at 3,170/. 16s. 7d. gross. By his will he appointed as sole executrix Maud Cornelia Lester (wife of Kenneth Campbell Lester).

**NICHOLSON.**—The will of the late Mr. Alfred Nicholson, chemist and druggist, Tunbridge Wells, who died on January 14, has been proved at 2,512/. gross, including net personalty 169/.

**WOOD.**—The will of the late Mr. William Atkinson Wood, manufacturing chemist, of Church Street, Hunslet, Leeds, has been proved at 7,033/. gross.

THE EXPORTS of chemicals from Baltimore during 1904 amounted to 60,362/., an increase of 16,855/. as compared with 1903.

THE IMPORTS of liquorice-root into Baltimore during 1904 amounted in value to 14,747/., a decrease of 23,553/. as compared with 1903; the average for the past two years was 26,523/.

**LEAD IN CREAM OF TARTAR.**—At Lambeth Police Court on Thursday afternoon, March 30, before Mr. Hopkins, Percy Austin, ironmonger and oil and colour man, of Rye Lane, Peckham, was fined 5s. and 2/. 2s. costs for selling purified cream of tartar containing, according to Dr. Teed's analysis, 0.025 per cent. of lead in combination, equal to 1.75 gr. per lb. There was a direct conflict of evidence between the inspector and his assistant (the purchaser) on the one hand, and the defendant and two of his assistants on the other, as to whether or not "purified" cream of tartar was asked for. In inflicting the minimum penalty on the defendant, Mr. Hopkins said that while he had no hesitation in accepting the evidence of the prosecution that "purified" cream of tartar was actually asked for, but after that his whole sympathy went to the defendant. He could not conceive how anyone but a sanitary inspector—and only a few of those—would ever think of setting out for the purpose of buying physic from an ironmonger. He felt strongly that the inspector and his assistant had concocted a scheme together, and the question was what percentage was for the benefit of the public and what for harassing the tradesman. The case will serve the purpose of advertising to ironmongers and such tradesmen that they had better drop selling drugs. In a second case of the same character, against an oil and colour man named Wilkinson, trading in Upland Road, Dulwich, a similar penalty was made. In this instance defendant deposed emphatically in the witness box that he told the purchaser he did not sell the "purified" cream of tartar, and the purchaser agreed to take the other—a statement which the inspector's assistant denied.



## Personalities.

SIR JAMES DEWAR, F.R.S., is suffering from an attack of gastritis.

MR. THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH, F.L.S., returned to Canada last Saturday.

MR. FREDERICK BARLOW, chemist and druggist, Balsall Heath, has been appointed an overseer for the parish.

MR. S. LE P. LITTLEWOOD, representative for Messrs. John Sanger & Sons in Liverpool and district, asks us to state that he ceased his connection with a retail firm when he took up that representation.

BROTHER CHARLES GWINN, pharmaceutical chemist, St. Mary's Pharmacy, Hulme, Manchester, who is well advanced in Craft, Royal Arch, and Mark Masonry, has been again elected Treasurer by the Dramatic Lodge, No. 2,387.

MR. JOHN JAMES PHILLIPS, Ashley, Stockport Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, chemist and druggist, and Mr. Charles Henry Waterhouse, Westfield, Ashton, wholesale druggist, have been placed upon the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

MR. THOMAS BROWN, chemist and druggist, who was for over fifty years in business at Lutterworth, has taken up his residence at Waterloo. Mr. Brown has held many public offices while at Lutterworth, including those of sidesman at the parish church, town estate trustee, and school manager.

SIR JAMES HASLETT, M.P., was prevented by severe illness from being present in the House of Commons last week when the Pharmacy Bill was down for second reading. Writing to us Sir James says: "The recent cases which have been tried in relation to sale of poison by irresponsible companies bring strongly into light the unsatisfactory position in which the law at present stands, and I will be glad to do anything I can to bring about a reasonable settlement."

COLONEL A. J. HEPPER, one of the L.G.B. inspectors, held an inquiry on March 22, at Ilkley, in regard to an application by the Council for sanction to borrow 450*l.* for the purpose of laying out public walks and pleasure-grounds. Various Ilkley residents (Mr. Fred Reynolds among them) attended to protest against the scheme as tending to vulgarise the charming little town and to attract "trippers." A large cartoon by Mr. Reynolds was handed to the inspector in the course of the proceedings, and it caused him much amusement. Mr. Reynolds made, besides, a verbal protest against "destroying the God-made beauty" of the moors, but we imagine his cartoon (portions of which are reproduced in the "Daily Dispatch") will prove one of the most effective arguments.

## Deed of Arrangement.

**McCombie, Charles Field** (trading as C. McCombie & Co.), 19 St. Dunstons Hill, Great Tower Street, E.C., and residing at 43 Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, General Merchant and Importer of Essential Oils, Drugs, Gums, and Chemicals. Trustee, Oscar Berry, C.A., Monument House, Monument Square, E.C. Dated, March 23; filed, March 25. Preferential creditors, 608*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 1,953*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 197*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The following are creditors: Brown & Co., London (11*l.*); W. C. Brumley, London (28*l.*); C. H. Bryant, London (10*l.*); W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London (82*l.*); Exors. of R. Cantley, Aberdeen (300*l.*); S. Dumoulin, Grasse (10*l.*); H. H. French, London (500*l.*); French & Plucknett, London (308*l.*); F. Fritzsche & Co., Hamburg (75*l.*); C. F. Gerhardt, London (59*l.*); A. C. Hardouin, Penang (14*l.*); W. H. Hobbs & Co., London (16*l.*); Jenkin & Phillips, London (47*l.*); Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London (14*l.*); H. Lorenz, London (66*l.*); J. F. Macfarlan & Co., London (84*l.*); C. Mangold & Co., London (79*l.*); Marshall & French, London (119*l.*); Proctor, Johnson & Co., Manchester (20*l.*); Ransom & Sons, Hitchin (18*l.*); H. Ruback, London (188*l.*); T. & H. Smith, Ltd., London (22*l.*); Sparks, White & Co., London (110*l.*); Tombarel Frères, Grasse (33*l.*); J. A. Wink & Co., London (82*l.*).

## College Notes.

**FOOTBALL.**—Playing on Saturday, March 25, at Shepherd's Bush, Pharmaceutical beat the Pharmaceutical Old Boys by three goals to two.

**GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.**—There has been inaugurated at this school a course of free botanical demonstrations, which will be given every Friday from 3 to 4 P.M. The subject will be illustrated by diagrams, medicinal plants, optical lantern and microscopic slides.

**INTER-PHARMACY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.**—The presentation of the League cup (given by Mr. Henry Wootton) and medals (given by Mr. W. Watson-Will), took place at a successful smoking-concert held at Holborn Restaurant on March 23, under the direction of Mr. Sidney Jamieson. Mr. Henry Wootton was in the chair, and after giving the toast of the "King" presented the cup to the London College team and the medals to the "runners up." The programme provided was much appreciated, and included selections from Mr. Charles Wreford's repertory of West-country stories, tricks by Mr. Fred Moore, and Mr. Walter Grahame's marionettes. The following gentlemen (members of the London College team) received medals: Messrs. Saunderson (captain), A. Abel, B. Abel, Brooks, Cartledge, Williams, Dodgson, Evans (vice-captain), Stretter, Wate, and Browning.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by Editor on Wednesday of each week.

### Monday, April 3.

*Dewsbury Chemists' Association*, Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 P.M. Discussion on paper "Are British Pharmacists Decadent?"

*Society of Chemical Industry, London Section*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. "On the Formation of Sulphuric Esters in the Nitration of Cellulose, and their Influence on Stability," by Messrs. C. N. Hake and R. J. Lewis; "The Proof of Percussion Caps," by Dr. H. W. Brownson.

### Tuesday, April 4

*Leicester Chemists' Association*, Winn's Café, Market Place, at 8.30 P.M. Trade meeting, at which the advisability of forming a chemists' cricket club will be considered.

### Wednesday, April 5.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

*North Kent Chemists' Association*, Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend. Annual dinner, at which the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson) will be present. Tickets can be had from Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

### Thursday, April 6.

*Röntgen Society*, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8.15 P.M. Exhibition evening.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Dr. J. E. Russell Ryan on "The Watering-places and Spas of the United Kingdom."

*Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association*, 156 King Street. Monthly meeting.

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. Fifteen papers are on the agenda, including "The Basic Properties of Oxygen at Low Temperatures," by Mr. D. McIntosh; "Note on the Interaction of Metallic Cyanides and Organic Halides," by Mr. N. V. Sidgwick; "A New Formation of Acetylcamphor," by Dr. M. O. Forster and Miss H. M. Judd; "Preparation and Properties of 1:4:5-trimethylglyoxaline" and on "Bromomethyl-heptylketone," by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett.

### Friday, April 7.

*Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association*, Palatine Hotel, Blackpool. Consideration of Wednesday closing after Easter.

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. Alfred Moseley on "American Industry."

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association is to be held at Nuthall's Rosebery Banqueting-hall, Kingston-on-Thames, on April 12. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson) is to be present. Tickets, 6*s.* each, can be had from Mr. F. Harvey, 1 Claremont Road, Surbiton.



# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

**1<sup>st</sup> d.** per word with name and address. **1d.** per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than **6d.**

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE**, and crossed **MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

Combustion furnace; cost £3, price 30s. "S., 128 Victoria Street, S.W.

Roberts' filling-machine; cost £20; good condition; what offers? Woods, Kay Street Mills, Preston, Lancs.

"X" Rays.—6-inch coil, £4 10s.; 8 v. accumulator, weighs cwt., 20s.; 4 v. do., 20s., wood-cased; 2 Crookes tubes, 6 inch, 20s. each; 10 × 8 fluorescent screen, splendid results, 20s. PICKERING, Chemist, Leicester.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Medical Annual," new, 1903, 1904, 1905 editions; cash offers. 211/18, Office of this Paper.

Barr's "Tradesman's Combined Register," for five years, quite new; cost 8s., sell 6s. 6d., post paid. RAUCLIFFE, Chemist, Southport.

Nine volumes "Pharmaceutical Journal," bound in half-calf, 1878 to 1887; condition perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. "O.G., 20 Bancroft, Hitchin.

Offers.—Wills' "Prescription Reading," Ince's "Grammar," Southall's "Materia Medica" (1900), Green's "Botany," "Art of Dispensing," Wills' "Analysis." SELLERS, Crown Pharmacy, Romford.

Tilden's "Chemistry," Organic, 3s. 6d., Inorganic, 2s. 6d.; Sutton's "Volumetric Analysis," 5s.; Bower's "Botany," 4s.; Magnus's "Mechanics," 1s. 6d.; Everitt's "Sound," 3s.; Wells's "Biology," 5s.; Wills's "Materia Medica," 2s.; "Year-book Pharmacy," 1889 to 1894, 10s.; Taylor's "Medicine," 7s.; Bruce's "Materia Medica," 2s. 6d. "S., 128 Victoria Street, S.W.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

4-guinea hand-camera, very little used; what offers? BELLWOOD, Norton Road, Stockton.

Raphael's £7 10s. student's trial case; perfect; accept £3 15s.; approval. 210/39, Office of this Paper.

What offers? Holborn guinea hand-camera, 1/2 plate; good condition. BURNETT, Moretonhampstead, Devon.

What offers? Butcher's 70/- 1/2 plate outfit, 3 slides, case, Beck lens; No. 4 bull's-eye Kodak and case, both new. DICKSON, 8 Strand, Walmer.

Overstocked.—Spectacles, new, 6 doz., retail 1s. to 7s. 6d. pair; also 4-gallon pear-shaped carboy, plain stopper. Offers to 210/21, Office of this Paper.

No. 3 folding pocket Kodak and No. 4 cartridge Kodak, for plates and films, cheap, in good condition, with case, straps, &c. Apply, H. ARMSTRONG BROWN, Roker, Pangbourne, Berks.

Complete stock pebble and crystal spectacles and eye-glasses, steel and gold-filled frames, in perfect condition, cost price £52; also complete eye-testing case (new), cost £10; brass eye-testing machine, cost £3 3s.; wall showcase, with contents (Laurance's), cost £2; will accept reasonable offer for whole or part. BLACKWOOD & Co., St. George's Road, Glasgow.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Munyon's remedies, 6 dozen various; what offers, part or whole? or exchange list sent. PICKERING, Moseley Road, Birmingham.

"Mirella" washable gold enamel; 6 doz. 6d. at 2s. 3d., 6 doz. 1s. at 4s. 6d.; in perfect condition; the lot carriage paid. 210/31, Office of this Paper.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

For disposal, 20 jars, Maw's 1455, gilt-labelled, 11 in. WILLIAMS, Chemist, Bournemouth.

For sale, druggist's drawers and cupboards, shop-rounds, black carboys, show-jars, &c.; little used and in excellent condition. Address, "A. B.," "Dundee Advertiser" Office, Perth.

Nest of 104 drug-drawers, mahogany fronted, bevelled edge, glass labels, crystal glass knobs; three handsome 12-gal. pear-shaped carboys, cut-glass stoppers. Apply HARTLEY, Harrow.

French scales, walnut stand, marble top, brass pans, set brass weights up to 2 lbs., 12s. 6d.; pill machine, 5 grain, 24 pills, mahogany, nearly new, 9s. 6d. BARTON, 46 York Road, King's Cross.

National cash-register, pattern No. 79, listed at £70, self-adder, detail strip, receipts issued; half-price or nearest offer accepted; can be seen in working order. DURBIN, 131 High Street, Putney.

Fixtures for Sale.—48 drawers, 10 1/2 × 10 × 8 1/2 each, glass labels and glass knobs, in 4 sections, bottle lockers under, in good condition, £8; nest of drawers, 6 1/2 feet run, 2 rows large, 2 rows small (40 in all), gold labels, black wood knobs, shelves and cornice over, £6 10s.; one fixture, 7 ft. long, 4 ft. high, consisting of 2 cupboards and 6 large drawers (for linseed meal, &c.), and bottle lockers under, £4; counter, 16 ft. long, 2 1/2 ft. wide, with 10 spacious drawers, in 2 sections, £5. "CHEMICUS," 26 Brade Street, Crossens, Southport.

### SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 65.

Two £50 Camwal debentures. Offers to "OZONE," 28 Melville Street, Ryde, I.W.

Two preference and 10 ordinary Camwal shares; what offers? 213/38, Office of this Paper.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Two large, 3 small, specimen glass shades; 15/- lot. "CHEMIST," 13 Percy Street, W.

For sale, water-bed in good condition, 72 × 36; what offers? CLIFTON & DAWSON, Derby.

Water-bed, 72 × 36; new last January; what offer? STRICKLAND, 28 The Broadway, Baling, W.

Offers, Quain's "Anatomy"; Gray's "Anatomy"; Fyfe's chemical balance and weights. MITCHELL, Victoria Street, Cullingworth.

For sale, about 5 gross 3 oz. and 4 gross 8 oz. brown-stone ink-bottles; also about 36 lbs. colliery-lamp wick in 4-oz. balls; any reasonable offer accepted. CLARKE, Chemist, Whitehaven.

What offers? Hot-water cushion, Maw's, fig. 548, 26 × 18, little used, slightly soiled; plate adapter, with 3 double plate-holders, for No. 3 cartridge Kodak. HUGHES, Chemist, Conway.

## WANTED.

Optician's trial case. BURGE, Chemist, Shirland Road, Maida Hill, W.

Address of Joseph Dodd, label-writer. DEACON, 200 Manchester Road, Bradford.

30-gr. snpository-mould for 12. HORNIBLOW & SON, Chemists, Worcester.

Large size wall-case. Send price and dimensions, MAUNDER, Chemist, Teignmouth.

Dental engine; in good condition. Lowest cash price to W. M. C., 140 Old Kent Road.

"Chemist and Druggist" for 1904, unbound, without Diary. BURFORD, Chemist, Leicester.

Outside mortar, pessary-moulds, bent counter-case, 4 ft. "REX" (212/4), Office of this Paper.

Outside mortar without lamp; new or secondhand. Particulars to 214/18, Office of this Paper.

Dental chair; second-hand; must be cheap. Lowest price, RICHARDS, 46 Oxford Terrace, London, W.

Jeffrey's oro-nasal respirator; 24 ointment-jars, 2 lbs., Maw's 1463. WILLIAMS, Chemist, Bournemouth.

Bennet's massage-stones; any quantity; cheap. Say price, THOMPSON, Chemist, 17 Gordon Street, Glasgow.

Secondhand counter; also nest of drawers for drugs; must be in good condition. COWLING, 73 High Street, Wallingford, Berks.

Ince's, "Pharmacopodia," "Pharmacopodia Londinensis, 1851," Edmond's "Botany." Lowest prices, EVANS, Chemist, Oamberley.

A good, comfortable, second-hand propelling chair. Send full description, price, and condition of same, WIMSHURST, Chemist, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Upright show-case, about 36 × 24 × 15; 3 glass sides; mirror back; 6 plate-glass shelves; and 1/2 or 1 gal. swan-neck carboy. FITT, Norwich.





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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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#### MEMORANDUM to ADVERTISERS

THE best of British export business in chemicals, drugs, and allied products and manufactures is done in Colonial markets. Secure a share of it by advertising in the Colonial Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

Saturday, April 22, 1905,

which will afford an exceptionally good opportunity of addressing buyers in Greater Britain. This Journal has unequalled influence with Colonial buyers, as is attested by the fact that no fewer than sixteen Societies of chemists and druggists in the British Colonies have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ. For full particulars apply to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

CINCHONA-BARK has declined 4 per cent. this week at Amsterdam (p. 523).

PICRIC ACID is the subject of a new order under the Explosives Act (p. 515).

ELEVEN young English and Scotch chemists were registered in Cape Colony last month (p. 529).

THIRTY-FIVE individuals have become "chemists" this week by means of the Companies Acts (p. 519).

THERE is difficulty in getting British chemists' certificates accepted in Tasmania. A case in point is noted on p. 529.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE again appeals to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove the surtax on Colonial spirits (p. 497).

DRUG CONTRACTS which have been settled are again numerous, about fifty being noted on p. 496 and forty-nine on p. 499.

A NEW PORTRAIT of Mr. Walter Hills, Chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Committee of Reference on Pharmacy, is printed on p. 527.

AN ACTION in regard to Mr. Pearson's advertisements of his antiseptic fluid has been arranged in court on terms which are stated on p. 517.

"DISPENSING AS IT IS" embodies particulars of nearly two thousand prescriptions, and the opinions of those who dispensed them (p. 527).

TWO comparatively young men who ventured into business on their own account as chemists have narrated their interesting experiences in bankruptcy courts (p. 518).

WE give a very full budget of news from India and the East. The items include reference to the Straits Settlements Medical Bill, and changes in Japanese import-duties (p. 500).

PORTRAITS of Dr. Tilden, the retiring President of the Chemical Society, and of Professor Meldola, his successor, are given with reports of the annual meetings on p. 502.

THE TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD has put opium and extract of opium in the first part of the Poison Schedule with a view to checking its consumption by the Chinese coolies (p. 530).

THE APPEAL in the Bradford Section 17 case has been abandoned in the hope that a better case for the High Court will be obtained in Leeds should the magistrate there convict (p. 514).

RADIO-ACTIVITY is a much more common property of substances than has hitherto been thought. Professor J. J. Thomson's latest observations on the delta rays show this (p. 503).

THE BIRMINGHAM ANALYST is a pharmacist, and is, therefore, able in his annual report to write intelligently in regard to dispensing. His observations on recent test prescriptions will be found on p. 497.

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF has been published by the Board of Trade, and we comment upon it, quoting important changes, with the view of showing exporters and manufacturers that they should acquaint themselves with it (p. 513).

PRICE-ALTERATIONS in the drug and chemical markets are few. Cod-liver oil, citric acid, and vanillin are lower. Copper sulphate, benzols, carbolic acid, and prussiates of potash and soda are easier; saltpetre and turpentine are dearer. An auction of first-hand drugs is reported on p. 523.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PROBLEM is again dealt with by correspondents (p. 521), and in an article on p. 512 we show from official statistics how many co-operative societies are in the United Kingdom and the amount of business they do. We reckon their annual sales of stamped medicines to be about 600,000.

SOME of this week's association subjects are—Poisons regulations (p. 504); scouring soaps, amyl alcohol, olive oils, breaking bulk (p. 505); Present Position of Pharmacy, by Mr. W. L. Currie (p. 506); Carter's and William's pills protected, alcohol reduction, iodide test (p. 507); and Ideal Pharmacy Legislation, by Mr. A. C. Wootton (p. 508).

THE PHARMACY BILL was not reached last Friday, nor on Tuesday of this week, and is now down for second reading on April 11. There is practically no hope of it being reached then, if at all, this Session (p. 512). The opponents of the Bill were distinctly hysterical in the "literature" they sent to members of Parliament last week. We describe this on p. 516.



## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

Mr. Thomas Parker, chemist, York, has been sent to gaol for fourteen days as a "Passive Resister."

A photographic club has been formed for Sittingbourne and district, with Mr. J. E. French, chemist and optologist, as Hon. Secretary.

At Blackheath Licensing Sessions on March 22, an application by Mr. Jonah Milner, of 209 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, for a medicated-wine licence was refused.

The tenth annual dinner of the Abbey Mills Chemical-works Cricket Club (F. W. Berk & Co.) was held at the Old Greyhound Tavern, West Ham Lane, E., last week.

At the Maldon County Court last week, James Watt, chemist, Burnham, sued Dr. Holt Robinson, of Rotherhithe, for 2*l.* on a judgment summons. An order was made for 10*s.* a month.

An electric tramcar jumped the metals at Wood Green on March 27 and dashed into the brickwork adjoining a chemist's shop, which was so seriously damaged that it had to be immediately propped up.

The off-licence granted by a majority of Magistrates at the annual licensing meeting to Mr. P. Millington Double-day, chemist, High Street, Gosberton, was refused last week on coming before the County Justices.

Dr. George Senter, B.Sc., Ph.C., is delivering a course of twelve lectures on physical science at the John Cass Technical Institute, Jewry Street, on Wednesdays. The first was given on Wednesday of this week at 7 P.M.

At the Kingston-on-Thames County Bench on March 25, Joseph Llewellyn Jaques (38), clerk, was committed for trial for, among other things, breaking two plate-glass windows, value 6*l.*, in the shop of Mr. C. Batty, chemist, of Brighton Road, Surbiton.

At the Stratford Petty Sessions on March 28, Mr. Eliot Howard (of Messrs. Hayward-Tyler & Co., Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) had before him a Frenchman with a tame bear, and who was charged with begging. Mr. Howard conversed with the accused in his own tongue, and eventually discharged him with the remark that the bear at least was working for a living.

The Cambridge Town Council on March 23 resolved to take no steps for a closing order under the new Shop-hours Act. Not two-thirds of the tradesmen had signed the memorials sent in, and it was considered that the desires of the memorialists could probably be met by voluntary action.

At Derby on March 23, Bernard Frederick Heath, described as a chemist, of Sheffield, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining food and lodgings by false pretences. Accused had stated that he was a qualified dispensing chemist, and that he was employed with Boots, Ltd., at their London Road shop. It was ascertained that accused was not employed there, and his name does not appear on the register of chemists and druggists.

### Contracts Settled.

Barnsley Guardians.—Mr. H. B. Billington to be chemist to the Union.

Beverley Workhouse.—Mr. T. H. Gabbetis, chemist and druggist, Beverley, to be druggist.

Bexley Urban Council.—The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Barr & Paton, London, for disinfectants.

Bolton Workhouse.—Messrs. Joseph Taylor & Co., Ltd., of Bank Street, Bolton, for extract of malt and cod-liver oil.

Chester Workhouse.—Messrs. Cheers & Hopley, Chester, for drugs (22*l.* 13*s.*).

Dover Union.—The successful contractor for drugs is Mr. A. L. Thompson, chemist, Snargate.

Faversham.—Mr. E. Withers, chemist and druggist, Faversham, for drugs to the hospital for six months and chemist to the Corporation for a year.

Fulham Borough Council.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., Finsbury, N., for carbolic acid, carbolic-acid powder, sulphur cakes, soluble creosote, and permanganate of potash;

"Sanitas" Co., Ltd., Bethnal Green, E., for perchloride of mercury, chloride of ammonium, "Sanitas," "Sanitas" powder, and "Sanitas" soap.

Gloucester Workhouse.—Mr. James Franklin, chemist and druggist, Southgate Street, Gloucester, for drugs; Mr. A. J. Wells, pharmaceutical chemist, Lower Barton Street, Gloucester, and Mr. W. H. Hampton, chemist and druggist, Northgate Street, Gloucester, to be emergency chemists.

Gravesend Corporation.—Mr. H. Cook, chemist and druggist, and Mr. A. A. Gillitt, pharmaceutical chemist, appointed druggists for a year.

Hartley Wintney Guardians.—Mr. W. G. Machin, chemist and druggist, Hartley Wintney, for drugs.

Hastings Workhouse.—Mr. J. G. Richards, chemist and druggist, Hastings, for drugs.

Hereford Workhouse.—The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., London, for disinfectants.

Holborn Borough Council.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., Finsbury Park, N., for pale carbolic acid, 8½*d.* per gal.; prepared carbolic acid, 4*d.* per gal.; carbolic disinfecting-powder, 2*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; carbolated creosote, 6*d.* per gal.; chloride of lime, 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; perchloride of mercury, 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart; permanganate of potash, 1*l.* 14*s.* per cwt.; "Sanitas" disinfecting-powder, 6*s.* per cwt.; "Sanitas" fluid, 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; "Kuna" pine, 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; "Izal" fluid disinfectant, in 40-gal. casks, 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; "Izal" powder disinfectant, No. 2, neutral base, 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.

Hull Workhouse.—Mr. P. Grant, chemist and druggist, of Hull, for drugs; the Kingston Surgical Co., Hull, for surgical appliances.

London County Council.—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Sons, 35 Charlotte Street, E.C., for the supply of drugs to Farnfield Reformatory.

At a meeting of the London County Council on March 28, it was agreed to terminate the contract from June 30 entered into by the late School Board for London with Messrs. Lorimer & Co. for the supply of ammonia and the "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., for the supply of "Sanitas."

Loughborough Workhouse.—Mr. J. S. Hepworth, chemist and druggist, Loughborough, to be chemist.

Ludlow Workhouse.—Mr. G. Woodhouse, chemist and druggist, Bull Ring, Ludlow, for cod-liver oil, cod-liver oil emulsion, quinine (1*s.* 5*d.* per oz.), linseed meal, arrow-root, and carbolic soap (18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.).

Luton Workhouse.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of London, for drugs.

Mansfield Workhouse.—Mr. J. Briggs, Mansfield, to be chemist for three months.

Poole Workhouse.—Mr. H. Ayre, chemist and druggist, Poole, to supply invalid bovril at 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Reigate Workhouse.—Mr. W. H. Fowler, pharmaceutical chemist, Redhill, for drugs.

Retford Workhouse.—Mr. F. Holoran to be chemist.

Runcorn Workhouse.—Mr. H. Gibson, pharmaceutical chemist, Runcorn, for drugs.

St. Albans Workhouse.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, for chemicals.

St. Pancras Guardians.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, E.C., for surgical dressings, druggists' proprietary articles, and sundries; Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C., for optical goods.

Southend-on-Sea Corporation.—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Sons, for drugs and disinfectants to the sanatorium; Messrs. Middleton Bros., London, for "Izal" powder and disinfectant blocks; the "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., London, for "Sanitas" powder and "Okol" fluid; Messrs. A. C. Young & Co., for "Izal" fluid and carbolic powder; Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., London, for carbolic powder.

Todmorden Workhouse.—Mr. G. B. Wright, chemist and druggist, Hebden Bridge, to be chemist.

Walthamstow District Council.—"Sanitas" Co., Ltd., Bethnal Green, E., for disinfectants; Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, E.C., for carbolic acid; Messrs. C. Tennant & Sons, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., for chloride of lime.

Wetherby Workhouse.—Mr. G. Coulter, chemist and druggist, for drugs, etc.



Wirral Workhouse.—Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool, for medical appliances.

Wolverhampton Union.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs, etc., 60*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, for surgical dressings, 66*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* For out-relief dispensary: Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., London, for drugs, etc., 30*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*

Worcester Workhouse.—Messrs. Anderson & Virgo, Worcester; Mr. T. Lunn, Tything; and Mr. Niton, Corn Market, Worcester, to be chemists for six months.

#### Birmingham Notes.

Mr. Fred Barlow, chemist, and Dr. John Montgomery have been elected overseers of the parish of Balsall Heath.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Southall are at present touring in the Holy Land, and will be absent about seven weeks. Last week they were in Jerusalem.

Mr. Smith, chemist, Colmore Row, has since the jewellery robbery been inundated with inquirers, not a few of whom by making purchases paved the path of their curiosity.

The four pharmacists of King's Heath have since Christmas had a good time, for what with measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other troubles, both they and the medicos have been busy.

Colour-photography is quite the craze in this city just now. There are several very good operators among pharmacists, and a pretty bit can be seen at Messrs. Southalls (Easy Row), executed by one of their staff there.

There is a rumour afloat that the University School of Brewing is a failure, and to find occupation for the staff analyses are to be conducted for the "trade," special favours being allowed to the guarantors of the undertaking. A question was asked in Parliament about it on Monday by Mr. Leif Jones.

#### Birmingham Drugs.

Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., analyst for the city of Birmingham, states in his annual report that the only samples of drugs submitted for analysis last year were bottles of medicine which were dispensed from three different prescriptions by seventeen chemists or druggists. Fourteen of them were, for practical purposes, correctly prepared; in one sample a slight error had been made; and in two instances there had been serious mistakes. In the case of quinine mixture, the prescription from which the mixtures had been dispensed ordered 4 dr. of quinine sulphate and 4 fl. dr. of diluted sulphuric acid to be contained in a 6-oz. bottle of medicine. Three samples contained quantities of quinine sulphate which did not vary more than 10 grains from the proper quantity for a 6-oz. bottle. Another sample was somewhat weaker than this, probably owing to the correct amount of quinine sulphate being put in a 6½-oz. bottle and the bottle filled. In each case the quantity of diluted sulphuric acid present was approximately correct. One sample contained only 23 grains of quinine sulphate instead of 240 grains, and only 141 minims of diluted sulphuric acid instead of 240 minims per 6-oz. bottle. This, says Mr. Liverseege, is a very serious difference, as a dose contained only 1 grain of quinine sulphate instead of 10 grains, as ordered by the prescription. When the case was heard, the vendor stated that he reduced the quantity of quinine sulphate as he considered the amount ordered was dangerous. The Magistrates fined him 2*l.* and 12*s.* costs. Each of the six samples of potassium-bromide mixture had been correctly dispensed, containing quantities of potassium bromide, only differing slightly from the amount ordered by the prescription. The prescription for potassium-iodide mixture ordered 6 dr. of potassium iodide to be made up to 6 oz. with chloroform-water. Four samples contained within a few grains of the theoretical quantity of potassium iodide per 6-oz. bottle; two of them contained traces of lime salts, probably due to the chloroform-water having been prepared with tap-water instead of distilled water, as required by the B.P. One sample contained practically the correct quantity of potassium iodide, but only a very small proportion of chloroform-water. Another sample was found to contain 382 grains of potassium iodide per 6-oz. bottle. On examination, the bottle proved to be of a capacity of

5½ instead of 6 oz.; the quantity of potassium iodide put in the bottle was therefore 334 grains, instead of 360 as ordered by the prescription. The most serious mistake, however, was in the label which gave the dose as one tablespoonful, instead of one teaspoonful, three times a day. The result of these mistakes was that a dose taken according to the label contained 32 grains of potassium iodide instead of 7½ grains as ordered by the prescription. As the maximum Pharmacopœia dose is 20 grains, the administration of 32 grains three times a day might be attended by serious consequences. The medicine had been dispensed by an unqualified assistant. The vendors were ordered to pay 9*s.*, being the costs of the prosecution.

#### Analysts' Affairs.

The Local Government Board has approved the appointment as public analyst to the West Ham Corporation of Mr. W. C. Young, late gas-examiner to the Council.

The public analyst of Lewisham reported on Monday having examined one sample each of tincture of iodine and tincture of bark. The first was genuine, but the bark was 8 per cent. deficient in alkaloids, and the vendor is to be cautioned.

The only samples of drugs taken in Stoke Newington last quarter under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act were two of seidlitz powders. One was genuine, while the other contained 25 per cent. less than the amount of tartaric acid specified in the B.P.

#### Sheffield Notes.

Sheffield pharmacists have been interested in the prosecution of Mr. Bernard Joseph Heath at Derby. Several of them have received some of Mr. Heath's attention.

Mr. M. T. Miner, pharmaceutical chemist and violoncellist, took part in an instrumental trio, and also in a Beethoven quartette, at the University students' Easter Social at the University College on March 24.

Upon his retirement, through ill-health, from the position of lecturer in organic chemistry at the University College, Dr. George Young was presented by his Sheffield friends with an illuminated address and a cheque for 127*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Robert Bennett, chemist and druggist, has removed his business from the Corn Exchange Buildings to 40 The Wicker. This is the oldest business in Sheffield, having been established as long ago as 1743, the first record of it being at the corner of King Street and Market Place.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Sheffield Naturalists' Club contains several items of interest to pharmacists. The Council includes among its members Dr. H. C. Sorby, F.R.S., and Mr. T. Dobb, pharmaceutical chemist. The Botanical Section reports that during the past year the first steps have been taken towards making a full and careful investigation of the plant-life of the district, in the hope that, in conjunction with other sections, material will be obtained for an exhaustive and trustworthy Natural History of Hallamshire. In a special invitation to workers the Secretary points out that the various branches of research comprised within the Club's programme can be most completely and effectively undertaken by each member adopting a special subject, and invites them to state what branch they are each interested in.

#### Fires.

A fire occurred on March 23 at the premises of Mr. H. Sawyer, chemist and druggist, St. Alban's Row, Carlisle. The fire-brigade by their prompt action managed to stop the flames from spreading to a room in which gunpowder was stored.

On March 22 a fire was discovered in a warehouse belonging to Mr. John Slade, chemist and druggist, of Time Street, Tenbury. The building was stored with chemicals and oils, but the flames were prevented from spreading to the shop. The warehouse and the contents were destroyed, and a dog was burnt to death.

#### The Surtax on Spirits.

The West India Committee have addressed a further letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, calling attention to the preferential duty of 4*l.* per gal. imposed by the British Government on spirits from the Colonies, pointing out that it entails hardship on the Colonies, and asking that the matter may receive attention in connection with the forthcoming Budget. It is pointed out in the



monthly circular issued by the Committee that the West Indies ask for no preference, but demand to be put upon a footing of equality with the distillers in this country. It is eight years since the West India Royal Commissioners in their report condemned this surtax as "unsound in principle," and yet no steps have been taken to remedy the injustice, although the attention of successive Governments has been called to the matter.

#### Postal Changes.

The Postmaster-General announces that arrangements have been made for the reduction of the letter postage to Australia to 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The change will take effect from April 1; and, from the same date, the postage on letters from Australia to the United Kingdom will be reduced to 2d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The rate of postage hitherto has been 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each way.

The Postmaster-General announces that he has made arrangements by which postal orders issued in the United Kingdom, at the existing rates of poundage, will be payable in Egypt and Zanzibar. British postal orders will also be obtainable in those countries for payment in the United Kingdom.

#### Warning Chemists.

At an inquest held at Bournemouth last week on the body of William Radford (58), who had died from opium-poisoning, complaint was made that the chemists of the district in which deceased resided had persisted in selling him laudanum after they had been cautioned not to do so. Richard Aberly, an assistant at the Boscombe branch of Boots Cash Chemists, deposed to having served the deceased with 2 oz. of laudanum. He had not been warned not to sell him laudanum, but he remembered something having been casually said about someone being ill who had had an ounce of laudanum ten days previously. It did not occur to him that this was the case that had been mentioned. Mr. Thomas Hirst, chemist and druggist, Boscombe, also gave evidence as to selling laudanum to the deceased, but could not fix the dates when. He did not remember having been cautioned not to supply the deceased. Mr. Wilson, uncle of the deceased, said he gave the caution at Mr. Hirst's shop, but it was not to Mr. Hirst; he also said that the assistant at Boots' whom he had cautioned was not the one who had given evidence. In returning a verdict of death from misadventure, the jury expressed the opinion that when warnings are given to chemists, as in this case, some means should be taken to make it known to all persons in the shop who may have the handling of the article against which the caution has been given.

#### London's Selection.

A private meeting of the Council of the London Chemists' Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., on Wednesday afternoon, March 29, to select a candidate for election to the Pharmaceutical Council. The Press was not admitted, but we understand that Mr. F. W. Truman and Mr. C. E. Pickering were selected as candidates for support. Several members were strongly in favour of running only one candidate—Mr. Truman—but on Mr. Pickering giving an undertaking that he had the requisite leisure at his disposal his name was added.

#### The Motor-show.

At the tenth annual automobile exhibition just held at the Agricultural Hall, among the exhibitors we noticed the Stern-Sennebom Oil Co., Ltd., 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C. (oils, etc.); Auto-Lubrine Co., Fairfield, Manchester (oils); Carless, Capel & Leonard, Hope Chemical-works, Hackney Wick (petrol, etc.); Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea (oils); Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Norfolk Street, W.C. (oils); Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 22 Billiter Street, E.C. (petroleum); W. B. Fordham & Sons, Ltd., York Road, King's Cross ("Selvyt"); W. H. Willcox & Co., 23 Southwark Street, S.E. (oil-cabinets). As in former years Carless, Capel & Leonard supplied petrol free of charge. The General Petroleum Co., Ltd., also supplied gratis "Shell" motor-spirit for use of cars employed for trial runs.

#### More to Follow.

At Westminster on March 28, Mr. John Troutbeck resumed the inquest on Miss Emma Jane Hume (31), who

died in Westminster Hospital. Evidence was given that deceased was *enceinte*, and the showroom manager where deceased was employed said he had reprimanded her for frequent absence from business. She cried, and asked him to help her. He spoke to his wife, who said he should go to a chemist, explain the case, and ask for some medicine. He went to Mr. Walmsley, a chemist, of Pimlico Road, and obtained four bottles of mixture. Mr. Walmsley said in evidence that the mixture supplied would have no effect upon the deceased in her condition, nor was any suggestion of the kind made or he would not have given any drug. Dr. Ludwig Freyberger, L.C.C. pathologist, gave evidence as to peritonitis following abortion—which might be due to a natural cause—though there was no organic disease apparent. It might be produced by a drug. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by abortion, procured by some person or persons unknown, and the Coroner said the verdict put in that form left it open to the police to pursue their inquiries.

#### An Exceptional Chemist.

On March 28, at Fulham, Mr. Oddie held an inquest on the body of Eliza Rose (59), wife of a bricklayer, who poisoned herself with carbolic-acid lotion. The bottle was labelled "Poison. Philip Vincent, chemist, Walham Green, W." Mr. William Williams, of 1 Poulton's Square, Chelsea, a registered chemist, said he is now carrying on Vincent's business. He was sure that since Christmas there had been no pure carbolic acid sold at the shop. The husband of deceased said he was sure his wife bought the carbolic acid at Vincent's. The last time was three weeks ago, when she bought a pennyworth. Mr. Williams said that could not be so. He only sold Calvert's carbolic acid—in bottles. The Coroner: All the requirements of the Act have been complied with. It is labelled "Poison" with the name and address of the seller. Do you mean to say that if a person came to your shop for a pennyworth of carbolic acid, you would not sell it? The witness: No, sir. The Coroner: Then you are a most exceptional chemist. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

### Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Analyst Appointed.

At the last meeting of the Cookstown Board of Guardians, Mr. R. Blake was re-appointed analyst to the Union.

#### A New Start.

Mr. Samuel Reid has re-opened business as a chemist and druggist at 90 Albert Bridge Road, Belfast. He formerly carried on business there, but retired for some years, the shop being continued by Mr. A. V. Johnstone.

#### The Armagh Murder-trial.

Mrs. Pearson, who was sentenced to death at the recent Armagh Assizes for poisoning her mother-in-law by putting strychnine in her food, has had her sentence commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

#### Artificial Leg for Sale.

At the last meeting of the Newtownards Board of Guardians, it was stated that Messrs. Clarke & Co., Belfast, had made a wooden leg for a youth named Dorman (to the order of the Guardians), at a cost of 12l. Dorman had died before the limb could be requisitioned, and the Guardians now asked Messrs. Clarke & Co. to put the leg in stock and dispose of it as best they could, the Guardians being willing to pay the balance between what the firm sell it for and the first cost, 12l.

#### Drug-contracts.

The following is a further list of drug-contracts entered into by Irish Boards of Guardians. In several cases the lowest tender—that of Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool—was not accepted, and the L.G.B. will probably not confirm these contracts. The Tuam Board of Guardians gave the contract for medicines to a local chemist a fortnight ago by allowing him to amend the tender, and the L.G.B. have replied to them that such cannot be permitted. The local man had been allowed to increase the discount from 20 to



33½ per cent. to bring it to as high a figure as the tender of Messrs. Sumner & Co. The result is that the Guardians have now advertised again for tenders to be sent in—the date for receiving same being April 8—but a clause in the advertisement states that none but an Irish tender will be considered.

Board of Guardians.	Contractor Appointed.	Drugs or Appliances.	Discount per cent.
Ballyshannon	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool)...	D	33½
	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool)...	A	33½
Boyle ...	H. Boyers (Sligo) ...	D	30½
	Medical Supply Co. (Sligo) ...	A	30½
Callan ...	Med Supply Assn. (Dublin) ...	D	28
	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)...	D	28½
Carlow ...	Medical Supply Association	A	31
	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)...	D	27½
C'rrick-on-Suir	Cork Chemical & Drug Co.	A	—
	Cork Chemical & Drug Co.	A	—
Castlecomer...	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool)...	D	—
	H. Boyers (Sligo) ...	D	27½
Castlerea ...	Adamson & Co. (Ballina)...	A	—
	Clarke & Co. (Belfast) ...	D	—
Cookstown ...	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool) ...	A	—
N. Dublin ...	Smith & Sheppard (Dublin) ...	A	—
	Cork Chemical & Drug Co.	D	26
Dunmanway...	Medical Supply Association	A	27½
Gort ...	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)...	D	28½
	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool) ...	D	33½
Govey... ..	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool) ...	A	33½
	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)...	D	28½
Kel's... ..	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool) ...	A	33½
	Cork Chemical & Drug Co.	A	26
Kilrush ...	Fannin & Co. (Dublin) ...	D	26
	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)...	D	28½
Mountmellick	Medical Supply Association	A	28
Midleton ...	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool) ...	D	—
Milford ...	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool) ...	D	33½
Millstreet ...	Cork Chemical & Drug Co.	A	—
	S. Connor & Sons (Newry) ...	A	35
Newry ...	J. Clarke & Co. (Belfast)...	D	33½
	Clarke & Co. (Dublin) ...	D	—
Roscommon ...	Medical Supply Association	A	—
	P. N. White (Sligo)...	D	34½
Swinford ...	Adamson & Co. (Ballina)...	A	35
	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)...	D	—
Thomastown	Medical Supply Association	A	—
	Cork Chemical & Drug Co.	D	26
Tipperary ...	Fannin & Co. (Dublin) ...	A	30
	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)...	D	27½
Trim ...	Medical Supply Co. (Dublin) ...	A	30
Tuam ...	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool) ...	A	33½
Tobereury ...	H. Boyers (Sligo) ...	D	30
	Adamson & Co. (Ballina)...	A	35
Urlingford ...	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool) ...	D	—
	Medical Supply Association	A	—
Wexford ...	Clarke & Co. (Dublin) ...	D	33½
	Medical Supply Association	A	31

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Business Change.

New branch shops are to be opened in the Clepington district of Dundee by Mr. Wm. Swan, pharmaceutical chemist, Victoria Road, and Mr. J. R. Taylor, chemist and druggist, Strathmartin Road.

### Glasgow Notes.

It is reported that a renewed effort will be made to form a Glasgow Chemists' Golf Club, the number of golfing chemists having increased considerably of late.

It is announced, on the authority of the Corporation, that even if the forthcoming *plébiscite* is in favour of the adoption of the Shop-hours (Early-closing) Act, no closing order can be applied before next autumn.

The closing meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association is to take the form of a symposium on "How to Improve and Moralise the Practice of Pharmacy." The discussion is to embrace a review of Mr. MacEwan's paper on "Are British Pharmacists Decadent?"

All the Glasgow M.P.s who were communicated with by the Divisional Secretaries and others on the subject of the unattained Pharmacy Bill promised to support or "carefully consider" that measure. In anticipation of the General Election candidates are also being sounded as to their views on the matter.

Dr. R. Stockman, in a paper on "The Abuse of Medical Charities," read recently, maintains that, taking everything into account, there is remarkably little exploitation of outdoor dispensaries, etc., by well-to-do or undeserving people. This is contrary to the general impression. Dr. Stockman admits that hospital management tends to encourage the public to abuse the outdoor department.

### Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of this Club was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 28, Mr. A. G. Paterson (President) in the chair. The Secretary, in his annual report, showed that the Club still continues to prosper, the membership being now 110. The Club includes golf, cycling, swimming, running, cricket, and football sections, all of which have been well supported during the past season. The Treasurer's statement showed a credit balance of 51/, as against 57/ last year. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, Mr. David Brown; President, Mr. A. G. Paterson; Vice-President, Mr. D. S. Napier; Secretary, Mr. George Hadden, 21 Duke Street; Assistant Secretary, Mr. William Ross; Sports Secretary, Mr. R. McDougall, 1 South Clerk Street; Treasurer, Mr. R. McDougall; committee, Messrs. R. Alexander, W. H. Chambers, J. P. Gibb, C. C. Marsden, G. H. C. Rowland, J. M. R. Stewart, and W. Weston; Auditors, Messrs. R. K. Kinninmont and Geo. Somerville. The sum of two guineas was voted to the Benevolent Fund.

## THE WEEK'S POISONINGS.

EIGHTEEN fatalities from poisoning—seventeen in England and one in Ireland—have been reported during the week. Only one of these was a misadventure—the death of Mr. John Tipping, of Melbourne, from an overdose of sleeping-mixture. Laudanum was responsible for four suicides. Two men who had been out of work for some time together poisoned themselves with laudanum and were removed to Richmond Hospital, where both died. Their names were David Snelling and Robert Dore.—At Chelmsford laudanum in overdose was taken by William Robert Laing, and at Grantham a groom named Joseph Taylor obtained 2 oz. of laudanum from Mr. Thomas Lunn, chemist, Westgate, by stating that it was for use on a horse's leg. Taylor took the laudanum himself, and died twenty hours afterwards.—Three deaths were due to carbolic acid. The suicides were Christopher Foster, a Southport cabinet-maker; Edward Briggs, a grocer at Leighton Buzzard; and Sarah Anne Turner, of Southborough. The last-named obtained the poison from Mr. Chatterton, chemist, Southborough.—Oxalic acid also caused three deaths, the victims being James Burrell, resident engineer of the Barking Fire-brigade; a young woman, named Verrall, who lived at Nettlestead, Kent; and Edwin Mather, a Bedminster fish-hawker.—William Harry Brown, formerly a laboratory assistant at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, in Great College Street, N.W., poisoned himself with prussic acid on Hampstead Heath.—William Connolly, of Theobald's Road, W.C., was so worried by an insistent demand for King's taxes that he committed suicide with potassium cyanide.—Four of the suicides employed unscheduled poisons—spirit of salt, sugar of lead, salt of lemon, and nitric acid. The first was taken by Alfred Miller, a Beswick tinplate-worker; the second by Annie Healey, a domestic servant, at Fulham; the third by Ellen Taylor, wife of a Plymouth painter; and the nitric acid by a Manchester widow, named Mary Regan.

In Ireland Thomas Trimble, a farmer, poisoned himself at Magheraconluce, co. Down, a few days ago. He had previously purchased sixpennyworth of strychnine in Ballynahinch, and prior to the taking of the poison he tried to drown himself. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide by poisoning while temporarily insane.



## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

DANVAL, the freed pharmacist convict, has published a little volume under the title of "The Danval Affair before Public Opinion." It consists principally of an account of his trial in 1878.

LECTURE ON LIQUID AIR.—On Saturday evening, March 25, Professor Arsonval gave a popular lecture on liquid air at the Trocadéro Hall, Paris. The lecture was under the auspices of "Le Matin" and was attended by an audience numbering several thousands.

A CHEMICAL BANQUET.—The Syndical Chamber of French Chemical-manufacturers held its annual banquet at the Hôtel Continental, Paris, a few days ago. There were 250 guests, and the function was a representative one of a great industry and the eminent men who are connected with it.

THE ENGLISH DOCTORS are expected in Paris early next month, and are to visit the Pasteur Institute, the English Hospital, the Faculty of Medicine, etc. It is also understood that they will probably visit the Paris School of Pharmacy, as well as several of the leading scientific laboratories of the capital. This is the return visit to that paid by French medical men to London last summer.

A FRAGRANT CARGO.—"And what are the principal goods imported here?" I asked a Marseillais, during a short visit I paid last week to the southern seaport, as we strolled along the Cannebière and admired the forest of masts at its foot. "Té! mon bon! de tout." Shiploads of everything, including perfumes. I smiled incredulously. But he triumphantly produced the "Petit Marseillais" from his coat-tail pocket and pointed out among the arrivals: "The *Amphion*, from Cannes, with 40 tons perfumery." "And now," he added magnanimously, "I count on your support when I assure my friends my fellow-townsmen never exaggerate in any circumstances."

ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—The first Congress against the illegal practice of medicine will open at Paris on May 8 next. Among the questions on the programme are the illegal practice of medicine by pharmacists (Dr. Dubouquet Labourdoux), by herbalists and bandagists (Dr. Boudin of Oyonnax, Ain), by dentists (Dr. Lasudrie, Paris), and by foreign doctors (Dr. de Grissac of Argenteuil). Also medico-pharmaceutical advertisements made by unqualified persons (M. Dereda of the Court of Appeal). Dr. Brouardel, the President of the Congress, states that the doctors do not intend to attack any profession. They wish not to raise up strife, but to secure concord and union.

CONGRESS OF ALIMENTARY HYGIENE.—The first International Congress organised by the Scientific Society of Hygienic and National Alimentation is to be held in Paris during the coming summer, and the programme of the subjects to be discussed has been issued. It comprises six principal sections—viz., (1) Biological Physics; (2) Physiology and Biological Chemistry; (3) Alimentation and Rations; (4) Analytical Chemistry, Adulteration, and Legislation; (5) Statistics, Supplies, and Teaching; (6) Technology and Carriage. These sections are divided into sub-sections, and the whole appear to comprise a well-thought-out scheme for getting the best value out of food on a scientific basis under the various conditions of life to which the civilised race is submitted.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY ACT.—The law regarding the responsibility of employers in case of accidents to workpeople has been modified recently, and is now as follows as regards medical attendance and the supply of medicines: Article 4. The employer must bear the medical and pharmaceutical expenses. The victim has the right to select his own doctor and pharmacist, but in this event the Magistrate in whose district the accident has occurred will fix a maximum sum for medical and pharmaceutical expenses, according to a tariff to be arranged by a special Commission. The employer may be called upon to pay hospital expenses, which, however, cannot exceed 4*fr.* a day in Paris or 5*fr.* 50*c.* a day in the provinces. Doctors and pharmacists may, in case of need, summon the employer direct for payment.

## India and the East.

(News from our own Correspondents.)

MR. J. PALMER, chemist, of Messrs W. Jordan & Co., Talawakelle, Ceylon, left for England by the s.s. *Ormuz* on March 2.

A VISITOR.—Mr. E. Sellers, of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., was on March 8 visiting the Straits and Federated Malay States.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS opened the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Madras on March 11. The Institute is to supply animal vaccine to the whole of the Presidency (of Madras), besides preparing curative and prophylactic serums.

PHARMACY IN MANILA.—The "Manila Cable News" states that in the municipal court no fewer than thirty-six men were on one day arraigned for practising pharmacy without a diploma. Fifteen cases were disposed of, each of the accused being fined 50 pesos (10*l.*).

MR. C. J. MILNE, chemist and general merchant, Quetta, Baluchistan, has been elected a member of the local municipality. Mr. Milne's election will, predicts the "Baluchistan Gazette," secure an advance in the direction of sanitation and local improvements generally.

STRAITS POISON BILL.—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the probable effect of the provisions of this Bill has now submitted its report, which suggests the modification of the drafted ordinance in favour of Chinese druggists of good repute, who should not, in their opinion, be required to keep their records of poison sold in English.

AN INDIAN SECTION has been formed for representation of products, etc., at the Sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held in Rome in the spring of 1906. Major C. H. Bedford, I.M.S., has been appointed President of the Section, the representative committee of Chemistry in India including Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., Colonel Van Geyzel, and Dr. Leather.

SIRDAR'S CARBONIC-ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO. LTD.—Under the order made by Mr. Justice Tyabji, of the Bombay High Court, a meeting of debenture-holders was convened at the office of Mr. R. A. Willis, surviving trustee, on March 22 for the purpose of considering an agreement between him, the company, the Sirdar Carbonic-gas Co., Ltd., and R. W. R. Pennington, or to pass any other resolution relative to the assets of the said Sirdar's C.A.I.S. Co., Ltd.

IT IS OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED that the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar, in the Naini Tal district of the United Provinces, will in future be the centre for the supply of all serums and prophylactics required by Government officials for the prevention and cure of animal diseases in India as distinct from diseases affecting the human subject. The Laboratory is now fully equipped, and is doing valuable work in the distribution of its products through the country.

MR. A. ZIMMERMANN, analytical chemist, representing the New York Quinine and Chemical Co., arrived at Colombo from India on March 18, and has since proceeded to Java, his chief destination. While in Ceylon he informed a "Times of Ceylon" reporter that his company, who hitherto bought cinchona in London and Amsterdam, now intend to open up direct trade relations with the countries of production, and that was the object of his tour. To this end Mr. Zimmermann is not confining his attention to cinchona alone, but also to other Ceylon products.

PEPPER AT PENANG.—*A propos* of the note on this subject in our issue of January 28 (p. 163), the Dutch Government have established receiving warehouses, to which pepper is brought from the interior, either by the growers or by itinerant collectors. As soon as it arrives it is weighed and inspected, and a money advance is made on it by the Dutch banks, who are acting under instructions from their Government. All pepper thus brought in is of course shipped direct from Acheen. Indirectly this provides employment for some of the retired Dutch soldiers, who go into the interior and purchase from the natives who grow pepper in a small way.



**ADVERTISING IN THE STRAITS.**—The proprietors of "Virol" are arranging for the distribution of 25,000 illustrated handbills, printed in Chinese characters. In this connection it may be remarked that the manufacturers of all proprietary and other articles who are anxious to increase or create a demand in this market should include, with the usual packing round their articles, literature translated into, if possible, the following languages, which are mentioned in the order of their importance—viz., Chinese, Malay, and Tamil.

**THE UBIQUITOUS TEUTON.**—Penang is on the point of being invaded by a German apotheker, who intends to start a dispensary. As there is a considerable German community, it is hardly to be wondered at; but what will cause surprise, writes our correspondent, is that a foreigner without let or hindrance or any requirements as to qualifications can come to a British colony and trade in drugs and poisons with no one to say him nay. In this connection it may be noted that the troublesome regulations of the Morphine Ordinance were largely necessitated by the irregular trading in that article by a foreigner. Rumour states that yet another dispensary is about to be established.

**A MONOPOLY WORTH HAVING.**—Opium is going up, says the "Siam Free Press," by leaps and bounds in Siam, and is likely to outstrip all other monopolies in swelling the revenues of the Kingdom. The purchasers of the monopoly of the opium-farm for the coming year have beaten all previous records, having raised the bid to the enormous figure of 8,000,000 ticals (nearly 1,000,000). It is thought that this increased value is accountable for the fact that the present monopolists of the opium-trade in Siam "have also an interest in the farms of Singapore, Penang, and Hong-Kong, and will thereby be enabled to control certain frauds which are prejudicial to the opium-trade of Siam."

**MEDICAL ORDINANCE FOR THE STRAITS.**—In commenting on the Medical Ordinance at present before the Legislative Council the "Singapore Free Press" of February 23 directs attention to a similar Ordinance at present before the Ceylon Legislative Council. The position of qualified British medical men in a British Colony, it is pointed out, is simply absurd. Apart from the illegal assumption of the medical title of "doctor," "surgeon," or "physician," any dresser or compounder may start practice, and prescribe powerful drugs at his own sweet will. He may not handle paregoric, which is comparatively a harmless drug, but he may dole out strychnine, digitalin, atropine, or other powerful alkaloids. Paregoric, however, comes within the purview of the Opium Ordinance. The Straits Medical Ordinance provides for the registration of medical practitioners, and for this purpose establishes a medical council.

**JAPANESE WAR-TAXES.**—With reference to the article which appeared on p. 1061 of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for December 31, 1904, relative to the forthcoming increase of import-duties and other forms of taxation in Japan, a further statement has now been issued showing the articles on which import-duties have been increased, the rates of duty fixed by the tariff of April 1, 1903, and the amount of the increase made by the "special taxes law." These increased import-duties are to take effect on July 1 next, and they include, with few exceptions, an addition of 5 per cent. *ad val.* on all drugs, chemicals, and medicines. Among the exceptions are camphor, collodion, musk, and artificial musk, which will bear 10 per cent. Alcohol is to pay an increased duty of 0.060 yen per litre, and the duty on tinctures of all kinds (excluding tincture of opium) has been raised from 0.420 yen to 0.060 yen per litre.

**DUTY-FREE CHEMICALS** valued at 154,420 $\frac{1}{2}$  were imported into Baltimore last year, an increase of 147,008 $\frac{1}{2}$  as compared with 1903; of dutiable chemicals the imports were valued at 53,519 $\frac{1}{2}$ , an increase of 9,188 $\frac{1}{2}$  on the figures for 1903.

**FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE.**—Recognition of long industrial service is not a feature of British Governments, but it is in Germany. The Kaiser, as King of Prussia, has just bestowed the Crown Order of the Fourth Class upon Jean Hottes, who has completed fifty years' service with Messrs. Mettenheimer & Simon, wholesale druggists, Frankfurt.

## American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

**THE NATIONAL CONGRESS** has adjourned without passing any of the Bills in which pharmacists are interested. The Mann Patent-law Bill, the Pure Food and Drug Bill, the three Bills providing for a reduction in the tax on alcohol, the pharmacy measure providing for compulsory graduation, all fell by the wayside.

**A DRUGGIST IN CLEVELAND, OHIO**, has recently been arrested for selling creosote without conforming to that provision of the Pharmacy Act which demands that a poison-label be used, and a label, moreover, containing an antidote for the poison. The creosote was used after its purchase for suicidal purposes: hence the arrest.

**THE CHICAGO DRUG SOCIAL CLUB** has just been formed in the great Illinois city. It has 300 members, and the functions of the organisation are merely to provide sociality and entertainment in the form of monthly banquets and the like. Two or three functions have already been held, and the Club is obviously working along wise lines. Druggists get out of their shells altogether too infrequently!

**MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S MONEY.**—The grandchildren of the late Mr. William Weightman, of Philadelphia, are about to contest his will, in which he left his whole property, comprising more than 10,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  in money and estates, to his daughter, Mrs. Walker. An alleged codicil, in which Mr. Weightman is believed to have recognised the rights of the widow and six children of his son, Mr. William Weightman, forms the basis of the claim.

**ANOTHER PATENT-MEDICINE MANUFACTURER** has joined the coterie of twelve or fifteen proprietors who are marketing their products under the operations of the direct-contract and serial-numbering plan of the National Association of Retail Druggists. This house is A. C. Meyer & Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, manufacturers of "Dr. Bull's Cough-cure." Scarcely a month goes by now but that some distinct advance is registered in the contract movement.

**THE MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION** of the United States, meeting in New York recently for its annual convention, decided either to discontinue the sale of half-ounce packages of perfumes or to increase the prices markedly. It seems that these small packages have been sold at low prices to retailers who desired them as advertising "leaders," and the perfumers have now got to the point where they see no reason for doing this business any longer at a loss.

**A BOLD STEP.**—The J. C. Ayer Co., manufacturers of Ayer's sarsaparilla, Ayer's "Hair Vigor," and other well-known proprietary articles, have caused great surprise by declaring that hereafter they will print the formula of all their preparations on the label. Bills making this compulsory have been repeatedly introduced in the various State Legislatures and in the National Congress, but have always been defeated by patent-medicine lobbyists. That one of the proprietors would take the step voluntarily is therefore somewhat amazing.

**RECIPROCITY.**—The newly organised "National Association of State Boards of Pharmacy" has now secured a membership of fourteen Boards, and it will soon put into operation a plan for the interchange of examination-certificates. When this is carried out an assistant or a pharmacist who has been registered in one State will be enabled to practise in others without being re-examined. This is a consummation which has been desired most devoutly in America for many years. The great obstacle against it has been the notable lack of uniformity between the requirements in the various States.

**MAKING THE PHARMACIST LIABLE.**—The druggists of the United States are watching with great interest and concern the progress of a unique action for damages in the Supreme Court of New York State. It has been brought against a firm of retail druggists by a man whose wife is declared to be addicted to the use of narcotics, for which habit the complainant alleges that the defendants are responsible. He sues for \$50,000 damages. This is the first action of the kind ever brought in the country, and inasmuch as it may serve as a precedent druggists are anxious that the outcome may be favourable to them.



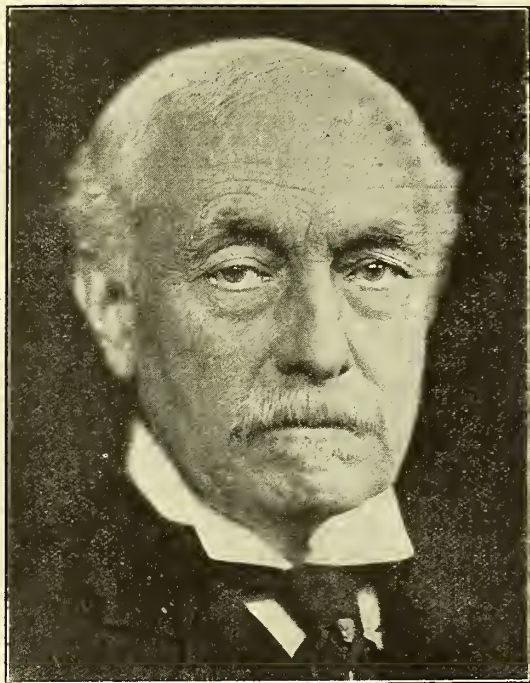
## Chemical Society.

### The Annual Meeting

was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on March 29, at 7.30 P.M., the President (Dr. W. A. Tilden) in the chair. There was a fair attendance of Fellows.

### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

This was issued to the Fellows ten days ago. It showed the total number of Fellows on December 31, 1904, was 2,711, an increase of eleven over 1903. During the year 215 scientific communications have been made to the Society,



PROFESSOR W. A. TILDEN, D.Sc., Sc.L.  
Vice-President of the Royal Society.

188 of which have been published in the "Transactions," and abstracts of all have appeared in the "Proceedings." The volume of "Transactions" for 1904 contains 175 memoirs, occupying 1,761 pages, while that for the preceding year contains 142 memoirs, which occupy 1,490 pages. The "Journal" for 1904 contains also 4,617 abstracts of papers published mainly in foreign journals, which extend to 1,920 pages, while the abstracts for 1903 numbered 3,882 and occupied 1,640 pages. The abstracts included 1,968 in organic chemistry and 2,649 in other branches of the science. Acting on the suggestion made in the presidential address at the last annual general meeting, the Council have arranged for the preparation and publication of a series of reports on the advance made each year in chemistry. An increase in the use of the library is noted, and reference made to a memorial, bearing the signatures of nineteen women engaged in chemical-work, praying for the admission of women to the Fellowship of the Society. The Council were advised that

married women are not eligible for election as Fellows of the Society; that it is extremely doubtful whether the Charter admits of the election of unmarried women as Fellows; that it would not be wise to elect even unmarried women without first applying for a supplemental Charter; and that the election of women as Associates would be legal after a modification of the Bye-laws expressly authorising their election.

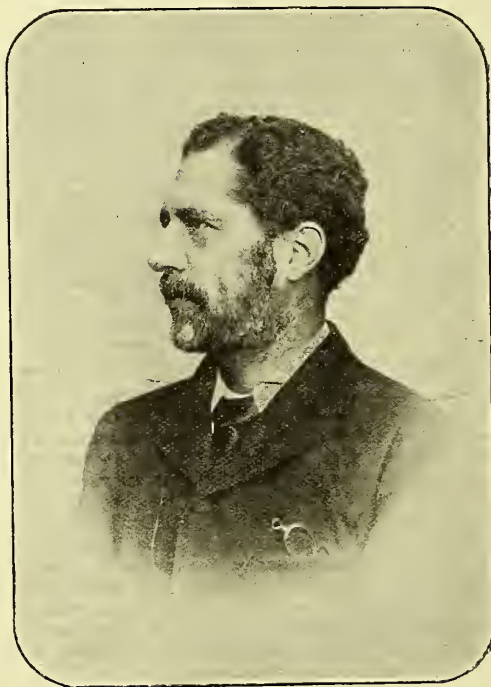
An alteration in By-law III, extending the privileges of the associateship to women accordingly formed one of the changes in the by-laws recently proposed by the Council. The total income of the Society for the year was 6,707 5s. 8d. and the expenditure 5,982 14s. 6d. The Council place on

record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Society by Professor Wynne, and an expression of their regret that his removal from London obliges him to relinquish the office of Senior Secretary. The report being adopted, Dr. Tilden proceeded to deliver a

### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

After referring to the loss the Society sustains in the removal from London of Professor Wynne, Dr. Tilden tendered the congratulations of the Fellows to the Foreign Secretary, Sir William Ramsay, on receiving the Nobel award for chemistry, and mentioned the innovation the Council have introduced this year in publishing the annual report in advance. This, he thought, should be of great use to the Fellows in this age of specialisation, when it is quite impossible to survey in a quarter of an hour's speech, as might have been done forty years ago, the advances of the year. Dr. Tilden then read an account of some researches he has made on the law of Dulong and Petit governing the relation of specific heats to atomic weights. He has investigated afresh the results arrived at by Regnault, Kopp, Neumann, and others, and has plotted curves for the rises in the specific heats of various elements from  $-50^{\circ}$  C. to  $900^{\circ}$  C. The conclusions he arrives at are that the influence of temperature on specific heats is greater than was formerly supposed, that Neumann's law, that with compounds which are similarly constituted and belong to the same general formula the product of the molecular weight and specific heat gives a constant, is approximately exact; and, last, that, recognising exceptions, the nearest approximation to the specific heat is obtained by taking the mean of the results through a long range of temperature.

A vote of thanks (proposed by Professor Meldola) to Dr. Tilden for his great services in the presidential chair



### THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S.

Born in London, 1849, and educated in science at the Royal School of Mines. Is noted for his researches in organic chemistry (he was chemist in a coal-tar dye factory at one time) and photography. Devotes part of his leisure from his duties as Professor of Chemistry in Finsbury Technical College, to entomology. Is a Maccabean and a linguist.

during the past two years and for his paper was passed unanimously. After votes of thanks to the officers of the Council and the auditors, the result of the ballot taken at the commencement of the meeting for the election of officers



and Council was announced, Professor Meldola being the new President, and, among other appointments, Professor A. W. Crossley, of the School of Pharmacy, succeeds Professor Wynne as Secretary.

### Anniversary Dinner.

A few weeks ago, when turning over the pages of a volume of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of the 'seventies, we chanced upon one headed "W. A. Tilden, D.Sc.," in the centre of which was the portrait of the dark-haired young man who served his apprenticeship behind a Barnsbury chemist's counter, and gained the first Bell Scholarship in 1861. The article appears to have been written by one who knew him well, and we find the following passage in it:

The present writer has a very respectful remembrance of the conference with which the other candidates regarded Mr. Tilden's chance, and the hopelessness with which they contemplated their own, in view of the methodical and workmanlike manner in which he disposed of the various subjects of examination.

The rest of the reading round the portrait tells all that Dr. Tilden had done as student, teacher, and researcher from 1861 until in October 1879 he delivered the address to the students at his old School. This article naturally recurred to one on Wednesday evening, when the consummation of Dr. Tilden's presidency of the Chemical Society was signalled by a dinner in the *Hôtel Métropole*, and the erstwhile chemist's apprentice was the centre of a gathering of some of our most eminent scientific workers, and many who give promise of high distinction. On Dr. Tilden's left was the President of the Royal College of Physicians, on his right Lord Rayleigh, and then a striking group of four men without a grey hair among them—Professor Joseph Larmor, Sec. R.S.; Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S.; Mr. F. Grant Ogilvie, of the Board of Education; and Sir Aston Webb, R.A. There were others in the Whitehall Room who justified confidence in the potentiality of British intellect. We shall not venture upon a formal report of the proceedings, except to say that the speaking was excellent, Mr. Haldane's, in which he claimed greater encouragement of science by our Government, being the feature of the evening. Following is the list of

### Toasts.

By THE PRESIDENT.

1. His Most Gracious Majesty the King.
2. Her Majesty the Queen Alexandra, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family.

By SIR WILLIAM S. CHURCH, Bart., K.C.B.,  
*President of the Royal College of Physicians.*

3. Prosperity to the Chemical Society, coupled with the name of *The President*.

By PROFESSOR RAPHAEL MELDOLA, F.R.S.,  
*President-Elect of the Chemical Society.*

4. Scientific Institutions, coupled with the names of Professor JOSEPH LARMOR, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Secretary of the Royal Society*, and Dr. R. T. GLAZEBROOK, F.R.S., *Director of the National Physical Laboratory*.

By SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.,  
*Foreign Secretary of the Chemical Society.*

5. The Guests, coupled with the names of The Right Honourable R. B. HALDANE, K.C., M.P., and Professor JOHN PERRY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Among those present were Professor John Atfield, F.R.S. (looking remarkably well and feeling so—"considering my seventy years," he remarked with a smile), Professor A. W. Crossley, Professor W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S. (Sir George Watt, C.I.E., with him), Dr. T. A. Henry, Ph.C. of the Imperial Institute, Mr. C. A. Hill, B.Sc., Ph.C. (Davy Hill & Co.), Mr. J. Stuart Hills, Ph.C., Mr. Peter MacEwan, Ph.C., Dr. F. B. Power (Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories), Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), who sat at the President's table as a guest, Mr. H. E. Stevenson (Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.), and Mr. Thomas Tyrer. The Chairmen of the spur tables were Professor Wynne, F.R.S., Dr. A. Scott, F.R.S., Professor Meldola, Sir William Ramsay, and Dr. M. O. Foster, F.R.S. elect. The speaking was over at half-past ten, the last words coming from the toastmaster, who said: "My lord and gentlemen, you will find *other* refreshment in the reception-room."

## The Delta Rays.

MORE than ordinary interest is now centred on the delta rays by the fact that they are also found to be given off by matter which has not hitherto been considered to be radio-active. At Professor Thomson's third and last lecture at the Royal Institution he showed that delta rays are given off by an alloy of sodium and potassium (in atomic proportions) *in vacuo*, the emission being much more copious if light is allowed to impinge on the alloy. Light, however, is not essential. Of all substances so far examined metallic rubidium is the most active. Either in the dark or under the influence of light this element appears to be undergoing some chemical change even in the highest vacuum. In some way delta rays are formed. Whether this change is purely physical or chemical remains to be seen. Whatever it may be the action is enormously accelerated by the action of light.

Proof of the presence of delta rays is here a simple matter. A positively charged insulated wire projects into the vacuum vessel containing the alloy or rubidium, the electroscope is attached to this wire, or it may be in the same bulb, and it is noticed that the leak is very much greater when light falls on the alloy.

The question arises, Is all matter radio-active to some extent, or capable of becoming so? High vacua experiments show that all matter is composed of corpuscles identical with those which are known to be emitted by radio-active substances. The chemical elements differ from each other in the number and arrangement of these and the velocity of their orbital motion. Each atom of radium may be looked upon as a solar system in miniature. The corpuscles are analogous to the planets of our system. In this way the enormous energy of radium is stored up in the form of motion; the cycle which corresponds to our year is, in the case of radium, performed in the one thousand million millionth part of a second. The uniform motion goes on for an average of eight hundred years, which is the average life of a radium atom. During this period of stability there is no radiation: it is only those atoms which have become unstable which are responsible for the different types of radiation. At any given instant this proportion of dying atoms is a constant, and a very small, proportion of the whole.

Mutual interaction of the elements of the orbit is responsible for the final catastrophe just as a planetary system might become unstable after a certain number of cycles. Professor Thomson says that astronomers are not certain that our own solar system is stable.

A great number of substances have been examined in the Cavendish Laboratory to determine if radio-activity is a common property of matter. So far, the evidence goes to show that it is present in a large number of elementary substances—for instance, aluminium and copper are found to be slightly radio-active. In each case the radiation is of a distinct type, and this identity of type is in fair agreement, although many samples have been tested from widely different sources; and each of these typical rays is again distinct from those emitted by radium, therefore it cannot be due, in such instances, to radium as an impurity, although radium emanation (chiefly gaseous) has been found to be pretty generally diffused, being present in the atmosphere, the soil, and in deep-seated springs (the water used by a certain brewery was radio-active), also wheat flour, so that the bread made from it would no doubt be radio-active.

We are now entitled to believe that radiation, particularly delta rays, may be emitted by a large class of substances which were not supposed to be radio-active, and that matter can hold large stores of energy in the form of orbital motion.

F. H. GLEW.

A SOCIETY has been started in Colombo whose chief object is the cultivation of "ranawara," a possible rival of tea. At the first meeting a gentleman brought "ranawara" prepared with milk and sugar in cups, and all present tasted and enjoyed it. He presented a few packets of "ranawara" to the Society. A lively prospect this for a duty-ridden industry, says the "Indian Planters' Gazette."



## Winter Session.

### Association Ballads.

#### THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;  
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views  
On things politic, foes that lurk  
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—  
These be the burden of our Muse.*

#### LXIII. SHEFFIELD.

A TOWN that's known to brethren all  
Who've got the pharmaceutical bent,  
From Sheffield came—we would recall—  
Our first provincial President.  
A town that, not idyllic quite,  
Yet memories hath for you and me,  
For that we danced far in the night  
And passed long days of keen delight  
With cronies at the B.P.C.

Now Sheffield men are men of grit  
(And gritty persons never pall);  
They monthly meet and calmly sit  
In judgment (in Montgomery Hall)  
On weighty matters of the hour,  
Nor flinch when Leeds gives nasty knocks.  
Behind no steel-clad shields they cower,  
But speak, and dance, and sing with power,  
Or learn the lore of Russell Fox.

Good Williams searches near and far,  
And flits like graceful antelope,  
From Antcliffe, at the Wild West bar,  
To Austen with his microscope.  
He urges Squire and Upsher Smith  
And Percy Carr, from fetters free,  
To come and join their kin and kith  
While Gilbert Jackson gives the pith  
Of football or photography.

There Appleton and Whitworth say  
The things they think, the needs they know;  
While Evans chants a roundelay  
On "Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Co."  
And Douglas frowns and Pater beams,  
While Richards tells of war's alarms;  
But Newsholme pictures roseate dreams,  
Of purling brooks and sunlit streams,  
And brooding melancholy charms.

### Apothecaries' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Enterprise Hotel, Long Acre, London, on March 15, Mr. A. T. Gott (President) in the chair. Among those present were Mr. Brumwell, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. J. J. Smith, Mr. N. Sharp, Mr. J. Hickman, and Mr. Bisley, all of London. Many items of interest were discussed, one especially with regard to dispensers holding the Apothecaries' Hall certificate and as to whether they are likely to be affected by the Pharmacy Bill. A resolution was passed that Mr. Upton, of the Apothecaries' Hall, should be asked to watch their interests in this respect.

### Royal Institution.

SIR OLIVER LODGE gave the Friday evening discourse on March 24, choosing as the title of his lecture

#### A PERTINACIOUS CURRENT.

After stating that although he had attended lectures at the Royal Institution since he was sixteen he had never before lectured there, Sir Oliver explained that by a pertinacious current he meant a high-potential continuous current—a current that can overcome great resistance. He had, said the lecturer, been looking for such a current since 1884, and had only recently found it. Such currents are obtainable by means of batteries, if one has enough batteries, but this method is inconvenient and expensive. The alternating current can also be converted into a continuous one by the use of commutators, but it is difficult to employ high voltages. The new method which Sir Oliver Lodge has invented is a "valve" or rectifier, which is a modification of the Cooper-Hewitt mercury-lamp. The use of the rectifier was experimentally shown by discharging a Leyden jar connected with a coil, before and after interposing a rectifier.

One of the uses to which the new valve can be placed is for giving a steady discharge from points for dispersing fogs, an artificial fog in a large glass globe being at once dissipated in one of the experiments shown to the audience. The lecturer then went into the theory of the rectifiers, suggesting that their action was due to the rapid clearing away from the neighbourhood of the anode, or positive electrode, of all the carriers of positive electricity by the bombardment of the cathode, diagrams being freely used to make these views plain. Sir Oliver Lodge acknowledged that the researches of Sir William Crookes in 1879 had cleared the way for much of the recent work on the subject of cathode-rays, and the lecturer paid a high compliment to his assistant, Mr. Robinson, who works, he said, "not only with his hands but with his brains."

Among those present were the Prime Minister, Sir William Crookes, Sir J. W. Swan, Sir J. Crichton Browne, Professor J. J. Thomson, and Professor Silvanus P. Thompson.

### Burnley Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on March 28. Mr. J. A. Heaton presided, and there also attended Mr. J. Brown, Mr. N. A. Coates, Mr. Crook, Mr. N. Tomlinson, Mr. R. Lawton (Nelson), Mr. Clarkson (Brierfield), Mr. Hitchen (Padiham), and Mr. Edward Hirst (Colne), Hon. Secretary.

#### THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Chairman presented the balance-sheet, in the absence of Mr. Dodsley, the Treasurer, who has removed from the town. This showed that the Association commenced the year with a balance in hand of 3*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* and closed with a balance to the good of 3*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, but there were accounts to be paid amounting to 1*l.* 15*s.*

Mr. Hirst, the Secretary, in his report, stated that the meetings during the year had been fairly well attended. He thought the rapid advance of the P.A.T.A. movement had improved the prospects of chemists generally, and expressed the opinion that the Association ought to do something with regard to a more uniform charge for dispensing.

The reports were agreed to.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. J. Brown was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year; Mr. J. A. Barlow, the retiring President, and Mr. J. A. Heaton were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. Hirst was re-appointed Secretary; and Mr. Crook elected Treasurer, in place of Mr. Dodsley.

#### THE POISONS REGULATIONS.

Mr. Coates introduced the subject of the regulations relating to poisons, and explained at length the provisions of the Act relating thereto. He said it was essential that the public should be educated to the fact that a limited company (1) could steal their title of chemist which they had earned by a regular course of study, costing time and money, on the completion of which a stiff examination, compulsory by law, had to be passed; (2) could carry on business without having a single competent man on their premises; and (3) could sell poisons without any precaution whatever. The Society unfortunately could only prosecute the poor dupe these companies employed, who was but a tool in their hands. The impression that wanted driving home was that the greatest possible safety to the public lay in insisting that all scheduled poisons and medicines should be solely dispensed by the individual who had been specially trained in the knowledge of their actions, properties, keeping, storing, and dispensing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thomas Swales, of Leeds, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on March 23, the President (Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough) in the chair. About a dozen members attended to hear Mr. F. J. Young's paper on

#### THE CHEMISTRY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. Young commenced with some of the more familiar cases of photo-chemical action which force themselves on



the notice of the pharmacist who keeps his stock on shelves exposed to light, such as the discoloration of syr. acid. hydriod., ferri quin. cit., and ferri glycerophosph. The action of light on metallic compounds is generally a reducing one, and the compounds which show the most striking photo-chemical changes are those which form two classes of salts, of higher and lower states of oxidation, such as the ferric and ferrous salts. When light falls upon a pure solution of ferric chloride no action occurs, but if there is present an oxidisable substance reaction takes place. Hence tr. ferri. perchlor. is less stable than liq. ferri perchlor., owing to the presence of the readily oxidisable alcohol in the tincture. This fact, that the presence of an oxidisable or halogen-absorbing substances accelerates photo-chemical action, is of the very greatest importance from a photographic standpoint, and determines the possibility of the use of developers. Mr. Young then dealt with the historical side of his subject, and considered the mechanism of the development of the dry plate. The silver haloid just below the surface of the film is supposed to be reduced by light to  $\text{Ag}_2\text{OBr}$ , and by the action of the developer it is reduced entirely to a particle of metallic silver along with the unaltered silver haloid in the underlying strata of the film. This occurs as follows. The silver haloid at the time of its reduction is liberated possibly in an atomic or ionic condition, with the result that while the top particle is being reduced to metallic silver, some portion of the silver is deposited on the particle of silver haloid next below, which reacts with it to form a silver subsalt exactly as it would do if it had been exposed to light. This process would be repeated with each subsequent particle through the thickness of the film. This has been experimentally verified by Abney, who coated an exposed plate, previous to development, with a second film of gelatin. On peeling off the superimposed film after development, he found that it contained as perfect an image as the film which had been exposed, thus proving that the particles reduced by light exert a like reducing action on the contiguous unexposed particles. Of course, if unchecked, this automatic reducing action spreads laterally as well as perpendicularly, producing the well-known "fogging" of the plate. A dilute solution of an alkaline bromide, preferably potassium bromide, is found to restrict this superficial spreading of the image without retarding its penetration. When the reduction of the silver particles affected by light commences, the potassium bromide combines with the adjoining unaltered particle of silver bromide, forming a double salt of potassium and silver which is less readily reducible than the silver bromide. Thus the superficial particles of unaltered silver bromide acquire a kind of immunity against the reducing action of the developer. As it penetrates into the film the developer deposits most of the bromide in combination, and has no longer the power of preventing the reduction of the underlying particles by infection, so to speak, as already described. Mr. Young then described the chemical constitution of various developers, accelerators, and preservatives usually present therein, and concluded with a summary of the theory and practice of the processes available for the removal of the unaltered silver haloid after exposure—that is, fixing processes.

### Society of Chemical Industry.

#### NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

THE annual meeting was held at the Victoria Hotel, Nottingham, on March 22, Mr. J. T. Wood (Chairman) presiding.

#### THE OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

were elected as follows: Messrs. J. M. C. Paton Chairman, J. T. Wood Vice-Chairman, S. J. Pentecost Hon. Treasurer, and S. R. Trotman Hon. Secretary. The ballot for the members of committee resulted in the following being elected: Messrs. L. Archbutt, S. F. Burford, F. J. R. Carolla, Dr. R. M. Caven, Messrs. H. S. Garry, J. Golding, Dr. F. S. Kipping, F. R. S., Messrs. O. Quibell, J. O'Sullivan, G. J. Ward, and J. White.

Mr. J. White, F.I.C., read a paper on

#### STANDARD METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

Although a strong advocate for standard methods, the author has no bigoted partiality for them. If it is required to

carry out an ultimate analysis of, say, starch or sugar, he pointed out, no standard process is wanted; the manipulative skill and chemical knowledge of the operator are the factors of importance. If, however, the article under examination be better, certain arbitrary and empirical tests have to be performed, and in the present state of our knowledge our opinion of the sample has to be based entirely on the result of such tests.

In spite of the protests of their opponents, standard methods are spreading, notably among leather chemists and for the analysis of cements and fertilisers. The author, concluding, suggested that the Society might well act as the controlling force to examine, discuss, and report upon the various methods of importance used in each branch of technical and commercial analysis.

Mr. J. Golding declared himself as distinctly opposed to standard methods; but Mr. S. F. Burford pointed out the necessity of standard methods for legal and commercial analyses. Mr. Trotman expressed himself as practically in agreement with Mr. White, who replied.

Mr. T. A. Gerard then read a short paper on the presence of free and unsaponifiable grease in

#### SCOURING-SOAPS.

He has found samples to contain as high as 2.7 per cent. of unsaponified fat, which is not only useless, but neutralises the scouring effect of a considerable amount of the combined fat acids. Tests recently made on various fats used for soap-making show that some contain as much as 8.6 per cent. of unsaponifiable matter.

Mr. Pentecost said that soaps from white tallow, which contained hardly any unsaponifiable matter, are undoubtedly the best for scouring textiles, soaps containing resin being undesirable.

Mr. S. F. Burford read a paper on

#### COMMERCIAL AMYL ALCOHOL.

In consequence of a recent experience the author advises that each batch of alcohol used for estimating fat in milk (by the Leffman Beam method) be standardised. He found a sample that gave a constant excess of 2.7 per cent. of fat in the results obtained. Mr. Burford described the experiments made to find out the nature of this impurity, for the presence of which, beyond the alcohol having been in store for some time, the vendors could furnish no further clue. After a short discussion the meeting terminated.

#### YORKSHIRE SECTION.

At a meeting held at Bradford last week, Mr. F. W. Richardson (the city and county analyst) and Mr. Adolf Jaffe read a paper on

#### OLIVE OILS AND THE FREE OLEIC-ACID FACTOR.

The authors dealt with the origin, variable composition, and characteristics of olive oils, and affirmed that their method of testing gives results in harmony with the opinions of commercial oil experts and the results actually obtained in wool-combing, while the mere percentage of free oleic acid may be very misleading. Their method is one of oxidation in shallow layers in a steady current of air at 400° F.

Messrs. Walter M. Gardner and L. L. Lloyd contributed some notes on water-softening, and Messrs. B. North and W. Blakey dealt with the preparation of standard solutions of sulphuric acid. The papers were followed by interesting discussions.

### Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

THE usual bi-monthly meeting of the members of the above Association was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on March 29. Mr. W. R. Hopkins, of Barry, presided.

The Secretary (Mr. R. Mumford) read a letter from Mr. D. Anthony, the ex-President, thanking the Association for its sympathy during his illness.

#### BREAKING BULK.

The President opened a discussion on this question, which, he said, was the thin end of the wedge of what might prove to be a very great principle. Mr. R. Priest was of opinion that the breaking of bulk applied only to a very few articles in the drug-trade, and he did not think it was detrimental to their interests. There were some articles in



regard to which it would be quite impossible to do away with the practice. He referred particularly to certain teething-powders and pills. These, he said, chemists who resided in the poorer suburban districts were obliged to open, and so far as his experience went he did not consider it was disadvantageous to do so, because by selling a package in small quantities they realised greater profits.

The President said he regarded patent medicines as very unfair to their profession. To handle them was not their legitimate business, and he deprecated very much a condition of things in which they were compelled to be the underrated agents of the manufacturers of these medicines. To encourage in any way the breaking up of packages of either powders or pills would, he contended, result in the filching away of what little business they had left, and would compel chemists to introduce their own preparations. (Hear, hear.) Mr. A. J. Bellamy did not think that to sell pills or any other article by pennyworths was particularly remunerative; at the same time he thought that if they could bring this practice into their own preparations, they would score a victory. What they wanted to do was to encourage the sale of their own pills and medicines and discourage that of the proprietary manufacturers. As qualified pharmacists, he thought they should use every legitimate means to sell their own articles instead of becoming agents for the goods of other people. (Hear, hear.) Mr. A. Hagon said they should not look upon it as a matter of money, but as a question of principle. It was not right, he said, that the Inland Revenue, by means of a licence, should permit small shopkeepers to sell any compound drug for internal administration, and he thought if proper representations were made to them they would see the injustice of the thing. Mr. Leo Joseph said he could not but believe that the breaking of bulk was detrimental. Mr. Templar Malins urged that if they were to get these things remedied they would have to put before the Inland Revenue some scheme that was feasible. Of course they looked at it from a purely pounds, shillings, and pence view, but if the trade could show them that by allowing the breakage of bulk of these proprietary articles they were being defrauded of revenue, they might be inclined to support the view which the chemists took. Mr. Jabez A. Jones thought the principle involved in the breaking of proprietary medicines was vicious and derogatory to chemists.

A resolution was then put, and carried unanimously, that the practice of breaking bulk of stamped medicines was detrimental to the interests of chemists and druggists. To the question, "Are you of opinion that the practice should be permitted for preparations other than those ordered by a physician as part of a prescription—as, for example, Fellows's syrup?" the meeting gave a unanimous negative; while to the further question, "Do you consider it advisable for the Executive of the Federation to approach the Inland Revenue authorities with a view to bring about the discontinuance of the practice, or to arrive at some understanding, as to cases of illegality?" the meeting gave an affirmative answer.

The forthcoming elections on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society were next considered, and on the motion of Mr. Leo Joseph, seconded by Mr. Jabez A. Jones, the Executive Committee was invested with plenary powers as to whom it considered were the most suitable candidates to be supported.

It was decided to wind up the session with a social entertainment.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

At the meeting held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, March 22, Mr. Archibald Currie presiding, Mr. W. L. Currie (Glasgow) delivered an address on

#### WHAT IS THE PRESENT POSITION OF PHARMACY?

He glanced at the conditions before the Pharmaceutical Society was founded, and indicated that one of its objects was to promote education, in which it has been eminently successful, both medical authorities and the public recognising that the qualified chemist is a man fit for his work. Our educational equipment in schools has quite met

the demand made by the examinations, but Mr. Currie impressed upon young men that examination knowledge is not alone the requisite in business, general knowledge being essential, and he advised them to keep up their reading, making it a habit. He then proceeded to inquire where we stand commercially. It is true that our birthright has been taken from us by outsiders and that their methods of doing business are not in accordance with ours, but what is to be the remedy? He did not think that our calling is gone. Individuality will assert itself, and the stronger the personality the greater the influence that will be exerted. He considered that we hear too much about company pharmacy, and if companies did not use our titles we would be inclined to ignore their existence. From the purely trading point of view such combinations have been able to draw many supporters, but from the professional side they don't count for much, because they lack the personality wherein lies the chemist's hope for the future. Our clients demand much attention and are very exacting—they expect, and probably have a right to demand, the very best of everything we can give them, and it is only after a very long and varied course of training and experience that such demands can be faithfully and successfully carried out. It is quite certain the more confidence which can be inspired and established between the qualified man and his customer, the greater the amount of work he will have to do. From a commercial standpoint there should be no attempt made to compete with drug-stores in the sale of drugs. People do not swallow medicine just because it is cheap. They take it when they require it, and are quite willing to pay for it. Have only one standard quality of everything, and that the best—have no second grade.

#### A GROWING DANGER.

In speaking of the chemist's responsibilities Mr. Currie said:

Our special training puts us in the position of being able to judge whether or not it is wise to sell everything we are asked for. There is a growing tendency on the part of certain individuals to indulge in the habit of self-drugging with noxious drugs. Get them they must, and every possible subterfuge is adopted in order to procure them. I refer particularly to users of morphia and cocaine. I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity for exercising the greatest caution in the sale of such articles. I go further, and say they ought not to be sold at all. They may be dispensed to a physician's prescription, but even then I am of opinion that they should not be dispensed frequently to the same person without proper sanction. The unfortunate thing is that these drugs are now put up in a certain form, easily carried and readily used, and this has become known. When such drugs are asked for in this form, personally I would not supply them. I have even gone further and refused to dispense a prescription for one or other of the drugs mentioned if I had any doubt as to its *bona fides*. The results in some cases which afterwards came to my knowledge quite justified my action. Their sale ought not to be encouraged, nor yet the instrument for their use—hypodermic syringes should be used by the hand of the physician alone, or some authorised person acting on his behalf. But if occasion should arise necessitating the ordering of a syringe, the physician would, I am sure, be only too pleased to write an order for its supply.

Mr. Currie also deprecated the unlimited repetition of prescriptions for sedatives and the prescribing of proprietary preparations by physicians. He regretted that the "good old days" were gone when galenicals were made in every retail pharmacy. After elaborating these points he spoke as follows on

#### SUBSTITUTION.

Certain kinds of substitution may be permissible. For instance, you get a prescription for a particular kind of pill, it may be, made by a particular maker. You have not got it in stock, but you have another maker's pill with exactly the same formula. You have tried to procure what has been ordered and failed. Would you be justified in supplying something else? The question must, of course, be argued on ethical grounds. If you cannot consult with the prescriber, and the article is wanted at once, I say you would be quite justified in dispensing that prescription, even if you had to make the pill, and while it might be called substitution I would term it justifiable and "emergency substitution." I do not defend substitution, but should emergency arise when it might be necessary to send a similar preparation to that which may



have been ordered, I think it would be quite legitimate. But there is another kind of substitution which cannot commend itself to pharmacists. There are preparations of merit which have become known and are prescribed accordingly, and to substitute a similar preparation for the purpose of more profit is neither morally nor professionally right. But it is done, and I would just say that the individual who attempts that sort of practice will some day find himself in a dangerous position, exposing not only himself but tending to throw suspicion on all in the profession.

The author then dealt with quack remedies and the advertising of them, advocating repression of some of the latter by legislation, and finally spoke of the selection and training of apprentices, these being the requisites for them and all engaged in the chemist's business, viz.:

*Health.*—An absolute necessity for our enjoyment of life.

*Education.*—An indispensable condition if we are to carry on our work.

*Observation.*—A habit which is easily acquired and of the greatest value.

*Industry.*—Without which there can be no great result.

*Perseverance.*—Gets over all difficulties.

*Arrangement.*—Prevents many mistakes and must exist in every shop.

*Punctuality.*—Not only to time, but also in dispatch.

*Calculation.*—Necessary in all our work.

*Prudence.*—Prevents the tongue of scandal from wagging.

*Tact.*—Saves many a quarrel.

*Truthfulness.*—Stands when everything else will fail.

*Integrity.*—Always leaves an honourable name behind.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Dott, in moving a vote of thanks, said the evil of the widespread use of patent or proprietary medicines would only, perhaps, be gradually cured by the spread of education, and greater intelligence on the part of the community. The needs met by many proprietary articles could be perfectly well supplied by the pharmacist himself. He sometimes thought it would be an advantage to have a Proprietary Articles Destruction Association. The prescribing of proprietary articles seemed to him incomprehensible, and suggested incompetence on the part of medical men who accepted their instruction in therapeutics from professional touts, and encouraged a system founded on extensive advertising and lots of literature. With a better professional training the Pharmacopœia should supply all the prescriber's wants.

Mr. J. A. Forret, in seconding, agreed with the view that the personal element is the sheet-anchor of the profession. He also agreed entirely with Mr. Currie's views as to the supplying of poisons. Personally he constantly refused to supply indiscriminately such poisons as morphine and cocaine. Once while travelling with a friend in Germany, having a desire to see the inside of a pharmacy, he entered and asked for a 10-grain phenacetin powder, but was told it could not be supplied, and he was treated to a discourse on the danger of using such a substance without medical advice.

Mr. Boa supported the motion, and said he was not prepared to agree with the view that there is not still a fair amount of manufacturing of galenicals by retail pharmacists. He observed that Mr. MacEwan had been feeling the pulse of the craft, but he was not quite prepared to accept his statistics as conclusive. There is a good deal of decent pharmacy left still. His experience was that the greatest complainers are the people who have fostered the evil by pushing the sale of proprietary articles. On the other hand the pharmacist who encourages the use of B.P. preparations finds that they are prescribed. He would not go the length of the very mild substitution suggested by Mr. Currie. If during the night an order were received for, say, 2 oz. of Blank & Co.'s chloroform, and he had plenty of B.P. chloroform in stock, he would not hesitate to supply it.

Mr. C. F. Henry said he had been much struck by the possible evils attending the sale of hypodermic syringes. It seems as if there is ground for classing them as dangerous articles and placing some restriction on their sale to the public. Mr. MacEwan's statistics were possibly misleading, as they were based on the examination of fifty prescriptions at a given time. On looking at fifty prescriptions in his own prescription-book he found that out of these twenty-four contained proprietary articles; but an examination of the next fifty prescriptions showed only

eight containing proprietary articles. Something also depends on the season, his experience being that proprietary preparations are more prescribed in the summer-time.

Mr. Glass said many pharmacists had been forced to stock proprietary articles in self-defence. He thought they might do something by themselves preparing such products and submitting them to the prescriber.

Mr. Currie, in acknowledging the vote, agreed with a suggestion by Mr. Forret that there should be reciprocity between Glasgow and Edinburgh in the matter of addresses. With reference to Mr. MacEwan's statistics he had found that of the prescriptions dispensed in his own pharmacy in one day only two contained proprietaries, on the day previous twenty-six contained proprietaries, and on the day following seventeen. It was thus apparent that Mr. MacEwan's inference might not be correct.

#### EXCEPTIONAL DOSES.

In pursuance of notice Mr. J. W. Plenderleith moved:

That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be respectfully asked to consider the desirableness of suggesting to the General Medical Council that an official recommendation be inserted in the next Pharmacopœia that when larger doses than the official are prescribed, the prescriber should indicate on the prescription that they are intentional."

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. F. Henry, and unanimously adopted.

#### Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, March 22, Mr. F. J. Gibson presiding.

#### CARTER'S AND WILLIAMS'S PILLS.

It was announced that Messrs. John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd., had intimated that they would fix the price of Carter's Little Liver Pills at 1s. and of Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People at 2s. 3d. It was agreed to accept these terms.

Mr. Henry Foster read the following

#### PRACTICAL NOTES,

supplementing them with a series of experiments:

#### REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL.

(1) To dilute 1 pint, litre, or other given measure of a higher volume-percentage to a lower. Multiply the given measure by a fraction (reduced for convenience to its simplest expression), of which the higher percentage is the numerator, and the lower percentage the denominator. For the reduction of 90 per cent. alcohol to other official strengths, these fractions are  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{5}{6}$ , and  $\frac{7}{8}$ , and their simplest expression  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Thus

1 pint	of 90 %	diluted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pints	gives 20 %
1 gallon	"	" 2 gallons	" 45 "
1 volume	"	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ volume	" 60 "
1 litre	"	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ (=1.2857) litre	" 70 "

(2) To find how much of a higher-percentage alcohol is required to produce when diluted a given measure of a lower, proceed in the same way, but reverse the fractions—that is, multiply the given measure by a fraction (reduced to its simplest expression), of which the lower percentage is the numerator, and the higher percentage the denominator. In the case of preparing the official dilutions from 90 per cent., these fractions are  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{4}{3}$ ,  $\frac{6}{5}$  and  $\frac{8}{7}$ , or  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{5}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{7}$ . For

1 pint	of 20 %	take $\frac{3}{2}$ pint (=1.5)	of 90 %
1 measure	" 45 "	" $\frac{4}{3}$ measure	"
1 gallon	" 60 "	" $\frac{6}{5}$ gallon (=0.5)	"
1 litre	" 70 "	" $\frac{8}{7}$ litre (=777.7 c.c.)	"

Add water to make up the required volume, mix, and when the liquid has cooled to its original temperature, make up the amount of contraction with water.

These two rules hold good for the conversion of any higher volume-percentage to a lower, and can be expressed in concise formulae. Let

$h$  = number which expresses higher volume percentage.  
 $l$  = " " " " lower " "  
 $v$  = volume of higher percentage (volume before dilution)  
 $v'$  = " " " " lower " " ( " " after " " )

$$(1) v \times \frac{h}{l} = v' \quad \text{Or, As } l : h :: v : v'$$

$$(2) v' \times \frac{l}{h} = v \quad \text{Or, As } h : l :: v' : v$$

To these we may add



(3)  $l$  volumes of  $h$  % alcohol diluted to  $h$  volumes gives  $l$  % alcohol.

20	volumes of 100 %	diluted to 100	volumes gives 20 %
20	"	75 "	" " 20 "
20	"	" "	" " 20 "
20	"	50 "	" " 20 "
45	"	90 "	" " 45 "
60	"	90 "	" " 60 "
70	"	90 "	" " 70 "

From any one of these three formulæ, the other two may be deduced, or follow as corollaries. Each expresses the fact, self-evident on consideration, that if two different volumes each contain the same quantity of alcohol, the percentage varies inversely as the volume. The two rules [(1) Given the volume of higher percentage, to find how much of the lower can be produced from it; and (2) Given the volume of lower percentage, to find how much of the higher is required to produce it] may be condensed into one, applicable to either case. Multiply the given volume by a fraction composed of the two percentages, the numerator to be greater or less than the denominator, according as the answer must be greater or less than the given volume.

#### USES OF IODINE-VAPOUR.

Make a solution of potassium iodide, a grain to the ounce, and put two drachms of this solution into a two-pint flask half full of water. We now have a solution containing only a quarter of a grain in a pint (1 in 35,000). Add a little starch mucilage, or dip a vulcanite rod into glycerinum amyli so as to take up a little of it; then, using the rod as a stirrer, mix with a little water in a measure; pour the liquid into the flask, and shake up. Now add a little bromine-vapour. A convenient way of doing this is to fill a half-pint stoppered bottle about one-third full of water, then add half an ounce or so of bromine, and shake. We have bromine at the bottom, above that a saturated solution, and above that bromine-vapour. On removing the stopper and gently inclining the bottle, the vapour falls out. Allow a little of the vapour to fall into the flask. There is as yet no change, for the iodide and starch are in the water below, and the bromine in the air above, so that on gently agitating the flask some of the vapour is dissolved, the iodine is set free, and the liquid becomes blue. Even with one-sixteenth of a grain to the pint (1 in 140,000) the blue colour is quite distinct.

Pour a little alcoholic solution of quaiacum resin (about 30 grains to an ounce) into a white saucer, gallipot, or pot-lid. Wet the whole interior surface, and then pour off the excess of liquid. Now allow a little bromine-vapour to fall on it, and immediately we have the most beautiful pure blue imaginable. It is very evanescent, and soon fades into dingy colours.

Pour a fairly strong solution of quinine sulphate (one used in dispensing, 40 grains to an ounce, with 2 minims acid. sulph. dil. to each grain, does very well) into a wide test-tube (for example, 6 inches into  $\frac{3}{4}$  or 1 inch). Shake, and pour the liquid back, so as to leave the interior wet. Now, in the sunlight, holding the tube at an angle, and slowly turning it round, allow bromine-vapour to fall into it. There is a feathery crystalline formation, and for a short time most beautiful iridescent or rainbow colours over the whole surface. These notes were freely discussed by the members, and Mr. Foster was heartily thanked for them on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. E. T. Stanway.

#### Public Dispensers' Association.

A MEETING was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4, on Wednesday evening, March 29, Mr. R. Welford (Chairman of the Council) presiding.

Mr. A. C. Wootton, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, read a paper on

#### IDEAL PHARMACY LAW.

He first touched on the ideal conditions of communities in which every man would respect the rights of his neighbours, and they his, without the stimulus of State-made laws. In such a peaceful world no one would dream of dealing in poisons or of compounding medicines unless he or she were qualified to do so; and no one would think that merely having money enough to stock a shop and to register at Somerset House would suffice to provide that qualification. Continuing, he said a Pharmacy Act of some kind is necessary in every civilised community, and the field is therefore open for ideals. Unfortunately, however, a great many persons of light and leading persist in neglecting the duty of forming in their minds a distinct ideal of the Pharmacy Act as they would have it. It is believed that neither Mr. Balfour nor Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (to name only

typical persons) has worked out this problem. The consequence is a mighty mass of indifference which is the greatest obstacle to those of us who only ask that our modest claims should be at least fairly considered and discussed. British pharmacy has been less hampered or encouraged, as the case may be, by legislation than that of most other nations. But from the earliest days of shopkeeping, before drugs and groceries were separated, some control over the drugs sold to the public, or compounded, has been exercised. The office of garbeller is mentioned in old City records as far back as the fourteenth century. At first the Lord Mayor of London was entrusted with the appointment of garbeller; gradually the Grocers' Company acquired the supervision; and there is a curious ordinance of Henry VIII. on record authorising that Company "to supervise, garbell, search, examine, and prove" all rhubarb, scammony, spikenard, turpentine, scenna, dates, rosin, treacle, electuaries, syrups, waters, oils, ointments, plasters, powders, and all conserves and confections as gums, succades, cardamoms, and all sorts of merchandises, spices, and drugs in anywise belonging to medicines.

Permit me at this point to glance at the curious contrast which exists between the ideal of pharmacy law in English-speaking countries and that which prevails

#### ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

In France, Spain, Italy, and Belgium, and still more markedly in Germany, Austria, Russia, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, the rulers have manifested peculiar anxiety concerning their pharmacists and apothecaries. The stringent laws which regulate the education of pharmacists and the practice of pharmacy in those countries are centuries old. The go-as-you-please system which prevailed in this country after the breakdown of the Guilds and until 1868, and which has only been gradually modified since that date here, in the British Colonies, and in the United States, would have been abhorrent to the Romance, the Teutonic, the Slavonic, and the Scandinavian minds, if it had been comprehensible to them.

In 1484, when Richard III. was reigning in England, Charles VIII. of France issued an edict in regard to pharmacy which, though not the earliest document of the kind extant, is regarded as the basis of all subsequent French legislation on the subject, and is, in fact, typical of Continental ideals generally, allowing, of course, for the changes which five and a half centuries have wrought. This was how it ran:

Inasmuch as the conditions of Spicery and of Apoticerary, as well as the working in wax and the preparation of sugared confectionery in our city of Paris are of the utmost importance among merchandises, and that it is expedient and indeed essential that the persons who concern themselves with these should be wise, expert, competent, and skilled in the manipulation and recognition of the materials of their trades, we hereby say, declare, statuate, and ordain, by the tenour of these presents, of our certain science, especial grace, full power, and royal authority, perpetually and irrevocably, that those who desire to learn the said trade shall first dwell as apprentices for four complete years, shall pay the sum of 12 sols to the fraternity of the said trade, and afterwards shall be examined by the masters of the said fraternity. In this examination they shall make to the satisfaction of the said masters specimens of such products, compound such receipts, and recognise such drugs as shall be put before them.

And more to the same effect. Nearly every French king who followed added some decree or granted some privilege or in some way testified to his consideration for those very important subjects of his the apothecaries, up to Louis XVI., who chartered the College of Pharmacy in 1780. Then came the Revolution. The National Assembly in 1789 swept away all faculties, academies, monopolies, and privileges in Church, State, trade, and society, pharmaceutical privileges among the rest. But this is curious. On April 14, 1791, the same Assembly decreed that the laws, statutes, and regulations governing the teaching and practice of pharmacy which had previously been in force should continue to be executed until such time as the Assembly should, after report, enact a new statute relating to pharmacy. The new statute was not enacted until 1803 under Bonaparte's Consulate. It is the well-known Law of Germinal, Year XI., much of which is still in force.



We Anglo-Saxons are too modest to say it, but there is no doubt of our smug conviction that when we differ from any or all other nations in regard to any law, custom, practice, or creed, the distinction is only one more piece of evidence in proof of our superior wisdom. I am not proposing to continue further the discussion of Continental pharmacy. My present purpose is simply to point out that while the French Republic and "We William" of Berlin, old Spain and new Italy, Tsar and Sultan, and all their Chancellors, advisers, Chambers, Reichstags, and Zemstvos, have unanimously adopted ideals in regard to pharmacy law, far higher than any which have ever been formed even by our own body here, our legislators have never paid the slightest attention to that remarkable consensus of opinion. They may be all wrong, and we quite wise. To a great extent I myself prefer the British ideal. But it is curious that pharmacy has always commanded far greater respect on the Continent than here. Why is it so? A problem which I respectfully commend to Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

#### IN THE SIXTIES OF LAST CENTURY

there sprang up a strong demand on the part of the British public to be saved from accidental and criminal poisoning. Successive Governments took up and dropped various impracticable schemes, one after the other, all proposing some restrictions on the sale of poisons. That was the nearest approach to a pharmacy ideal which the British Government ever attained: some efficient check on the sale of poisons. While this agitation was going on, the Pharmaceutical Society was blandly nursing its educational ideals, and it also committed itself to a demand for the exclusive right to compound physicians' prescriptions to be reserved to its examined graduates. With curious ineptitude the pharmaceutical leaders of that day persisted in ignoring the poisons problem. They had only to launch their boat on the flowing tide and help the Government out of its poisons difficulties, and their aid would have been received with gratitude. The General Medical Council had meanwhile amiably suggested its willingness to take over the control of pharmacy and pharmacists. This intervention gave the then recently organised United Society of Chemists and Druggists its chance. The Medical Bill as drafted proposed, among other things, to prohibit the sale of secret medicines entirely, and indeed of all compound medicines of which the General Medical Council had not approved. The intention was no doubt to put an end to all kinds of counter-prescribing. The Medical Council did not formally approve of this proposal. It was probably only drafted as a feeler. But it is easy to see how readily it lent itself to the purposes of the young organisation which was just then bidding for the favour of chemists and druggists. The Bill drafted by the United Society aimed to create a new trade organisation altogether, and to establish a new set of examinations. Naturally the Pharmaceutical Society, with its already well tested machinery in going condition, won on this point, but its rivals were smart enough to adopt the Government idea of restricting the sale of poisons, and it was the schedule in their Bill which made a Pharmacy Act possible, and secured preference for their project. The various schemes were thrown into the crucible of a House of Commons Committee, and the average of the several ideals propounded came out in the form of the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

That Act is now thirty-seven years old, and it is still very much alive. Its official guardian, the Registrar, took proceedings under it in 150 cases last year—say, one every other working day. If the statute had not been, as Tennyson wrote (not of it), "broad based upon the people's will," it would have been wrecked long ago. Its enemies, many of them well supplied with cash, have raged and imagined all manner of evil things against it frequently enough; the Privy Council even has tried more than once to undermine it; and those who should have been its friends have sometimes spoken of it contemptuously. But the good old statute has survived all these attacks.

#### THE SOLIDITY OF THE ACT

has, indeed, been something marvellous if you consider the way of its coming into being. It was based on no precedent. It was an innovation, and in some respects an anomaly, in

English law. To grant a monopoly, even one to ensure the safer sale of poisons, was contrary to the spirit of the legislation of the nineteenth century. Its provisions were a scratch lot, picked out of several earlier Bills or knocked together while the Bill was passing through Committee. Only a few members of Parliament took any serious part in moulding it into shape, and not one of these had any practical acquaintance with pharmacy. They made one notable omission: they did not provide against the company invasion of our rights and duties which was just then appearing like a small cloud on the horizon; but it is only fair to set against that oversight the many contingencies they did foresee. They arranged for the admission of persons in business and of assistants to the register on equitable terms; they made satisfactory conditions for several classes whom it was necessary to exempt from some of the sections of the Act, and they accomplished this without too far interfering with its principle; they planned a simple method of keeping the Poisons Schedule up to date, and at the same time they secured the public against the possibility of a monopoly in the trade in chemicals; they fairly well divided poisons into two classes; they distinguished between wholesale and retail trade; they settled what is to be done about his business when a chemist dies; they dealt with the way poisons in medicines might be dispensed; and they left to the Privy Council and the Pharmaceutical Council between them reasonable latitude in regard to examinations and poisons regulations. And, notwithstanding many sneers, I claim that their precautions have worked well for nearly forty years. Surely it was a notable achievement to have revolutionised a business with so little friction.

Finally Mr. Wootton referred to the Pharmacy Bill as evidence that there are still a number of unsatisfied ideals, incidentally mentioning Mr. Idris's desire for a legal separation of dispensing from prescribing, and the Association's demand for a clause stipulating that only pharmaceutically qualified persons should be employed as compounders in hospitals, infirmaries, and asylums.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. W. E. Miller complained that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society looked upon the claims of public dispensers with contempt. Mr. F. Noad Clark said that the drafters of the Pharmacy Bill had missed a grand opportunity. If, instead of Clause 7, one dealing with public dispensing had been introduced, the Bill would have stood a better chance of being accepted. Mr. Fentiman asked for State protection for the retailer even in the matter of prices in return for having acquired certain qualifications laid down by the State. The Chairman put an interesting series of questions hinging on the point as to whether a sale of poisons was affected at those hospitals where a small charge was made for medicine. Mr. W. Duff complained of the indifference which the claims of the Association received from dispensers in good positions, and proceeded to indicate opportunities which the framers of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, missed. Mr. Hewitt corroborated what was said as to the low qualification of dispensers in the Army during the South African War, but he asserted the same applied to the medical staff, who were mostly L.S.A. men. Mr. Goodall said that the staff of infirmaries is invariably divided into two classes, the dispenser being classed with the porters and nurses. Mr. Glyn-Jones was appealed to on the legal bearing of several of the questions discussed. He said the difficulty in meeting the demands of the Association lies in the fact that there is at present no legislation that requires dispensing to be performed by qualified men; it is only the keeping open shop for the sale and dispensing of poisons that is regulated. Now, whilst there is a very strong case for urging that dispensing in hospitals should be only done by qualified dispensers, it should be borne in mind that there is nothing illegal in carrying on a hospital with unqualified medical men. Mr. Wootton, replying to the discussion, said it has been found impossible to furnish a satisfactory definition of a public institution. (Mr. Noad Clark: Any rate-supported institution.) The case for public dispensers appeared on the face of it to be very plausible, but is there really much to complain of? The L.G.B. seem to be the only defaulters. Why not concentrate the efforts of the Association on that body?



## Westminster Wisdom:

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### WAITING FOR THE BILL.

On Friday, March 24, the "Orders of the Day" read as follows:

- A 1. Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill; Second Reading.
2. Small Holdings Bill; Second Reading.
- A 3. Pharmacy Bill; Second Reading.

It was a day which might have been fraught with importance to Pharmacy, but Ireland blocked the way. When the Speaker took the chair at 12.6 p.m. Mr. Patrick O'Brien plunged at once into an exposition of the Bill he was introducing, and Captain Donelan followed. Then Sir John Colomb objected (for half an hour nearly), and Mr. Herbert Robertson backed him up. The speeches of the blockers were thumped into pulp by a long succession of eloquent and outspoken Irish members, beginning with Mr. T. W. Russell and ending with Mr. O'Shaughnessy. Mr. Walter Long made his maiden speech as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and damned the Bill with faint praise. Erin prevailed, and the Bill passed its second reading at five o'clock. By this time several well-known faces had appeared in the Strangers' Gallery. In the seats reserved for distinguished strangers the President of the Pharmaceutical Society watched the proceedings with keen interest. A few seats behind him were Mr. F. W. Truman (Chairman of the Council of the London Chemists' Association), Mr. P. H. Burton, and Mr. A. W. Bromley. Still further back sat Mr. Walter Hills and two Square officials. Down below Mr. Lough was in his place on the second row of the Liberal benches, ready to proclaim the merits of the Pharmacy Bill, while Mr. Batty Langley watched events in the rival interest in the seat behind Mr. Lough. During the afternoon Mr. Lough was interviewed by Mr. Marshall Hall (who had dropped in from the Divorce Court), by Mr. John Burns, and several others. All disappeared one by one, but Mr. Lough stuck to his post, hoping against hope, apparently, that "something sudden" would transpire and give him a chance. Mr. Channing introduced his Small Holdings Bill, and the Secretary for the Local Government Board rose to reply at twenty minutes past five. Then Mr. Lough, presumably seeing it was useless, left his seat. Sir M. M. Bohnagree appeared for a moment behind the Speaker's Chair, but, observing Mr. Grant Lawson in full swing, he glided out again without taking off his hat. Mr. Grant Lawson was still speaking when the House adjourned at 5.30 p.m. The Pharmacy Bill, as I predicted last week, had not been reached.

### THE MEASURE AGAIN POSTPONED.

In view of the failure to obtain consideration of the Bill last Friday, Mr. Lough put down the second reading again for Tuesday of this week. Here again, however, disappointment awaited him. The only possibility of the Bill being reached at that sitting was dependent upon the collapse of the debate on Mr. Joseph Walton's fiscal motion. The discussion on this, however, lasted until midnight, and Mr. Lough was perforce compelled to again postpone the measure. The second reading has now been put down for Tuesday, April 11. I note that Sir Mark Stewart and Mr. Alban Gibbs have joined the ranks of those who have given notice of their intention to move the rejection of the Bill. Both these members, it will be remembered, gave notice of opposition to the measure last Session.

### TRADE-MARKS BILL.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Fletcher Moulton got the following Select Committee appointed—viz., Mr. Blake, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Eve, Mr. Fison, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Sir William Palmer, Sir Charles Renshaw, and Mr. Tillet. The Committee is to "have power to send for persons, papers and records," and three are to form a quorum.

### SUNDAY CLOSING (SHOPS) BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, March 23, Lord Avebury moved that the following should form the Select Committee on this Bill: The Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Derby, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Belper, Lord Sandhurst, and Lord Avebury. After a tirade against the Bill from Earl Wemyss, the motion was agreed to.

### BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF BREWING.

Replying to a question by Mr. Leif Jones on Monday to the effect that the Birmingham University School of Brewing has not fulfilled the expectations of its founders, and that to prevent the closing of the School a professional laboratory, in competition with private analysts, is to be established for the purpose of analysing brewers' samples, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the School has completely fulfilled the expectations of its founders, and is now in a most flourishing condition. It is proposed to make an addition to the School as the result of a visit made by a deputation to the schools of Ghent, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, and Paris. Mr. Chamberlain added that there is no reason for Treasury interference.

### HOME TRADE FOR IRELAND.

Mr. O'Shee asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on Monday whether the Lismore Board of Guardians had by resolution requested the Local Government Board for Ireland, in view of the efforts now being made for the promotion of Irish industries and manufactures, to authorise them to entertain only tenders received from *bona-fide* Irish manufacturing firms for medicines and medical and surgical appliances; and, if so, whether the Local Government Board would give the Lismore Guardians and any other public bodies desiring to follow the same principle this discretion in the case of all articles manufactured in Ireland by a number of firms sufficient to ensure adequate competition; and whether he would make inquiries of the President of the Local Government Board for England to ascertain whether this principle was adopted by a considerable number of Boards of Guardians in England. In his reply, Mr. Walter Long said: "The duty of the Board of Guardians in the exercise of their public trust is to have due regard to economy, and to obtain the best return possible for the money of the ratepayers whom they represent. The Local Government Board have no power to enlarge or curtail the responsibility of the Guardians in this respect. The English Local Government Board have no knowledge that the method suggested in the question is adopted in this country."

## Business Changes.

MESSRS. KEENE & ASHWELL are now removed to 6 South Molton Street, W.

MESSRS. BISHOP & Co., chemists, have acquired the premises at 479 Holloway Road, N.

MR. ERNEST COWLING, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at Didcot, Berks, early in June.

MR. M. H. GRIFFITH, chemist and druggist, Rushden, has acquired the business formerly belonging to Mr. James A. Waterston, chemist and druggist, at 25 Market Place, Great Bridge.

MESSRS. COLLETT, DODDS & Co., 221 High Street, Shoreditch, E., have amalgamated their business with that of Messrs. H. Gadsdon & Sons, of 47, 48, and 49 Crispin Street, Bishopsgate, E.

MR. F. W. DYER, pharmaceutical chemist, who is retiring from commercial life, has disposed of his business at Market Place, Trowbridge, to Mr. W. J. Rugg, chemist and druggist, of Croydon.

MR. PAUL DOUMIN has joined Messrs. Felton & Crepin, 38 Trinity Square, E.C., and Mr. Roland Dounin has taken over the management of Messrs. O. Murray & Co.'s essential-oil department at 53 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

MR. W. WILKINSON, chemist and druggist, has gone into partnership with Mr. George A. Hamilton, chemist and druggist; and the business at 166 North End Road, West Kensington, W., will be carried on under the style of Wilkinson & Hamilton.

MESSRS. H. ROBERTS & Co., the old-established English chemists, of Florence and Rome, have lately opened a wholesale warehouse in Milan for the express purpose of dealing in English and American pharmaceutical and allied specialties and druggists' sundries. The warehouse is under the management of Mr. A. Houlston Morgan, late manager of the firm's pharmacy in Rome.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Unexpected

failed to act up to its proverbial reputation last Friday, and the affairs of Pharmacy still await Parliamentary consideration. We all "knew" that the Bill had no chance of coming on that day, but all the same we all "expected" it to figure in the next morning's reports. Mr. Boot's denunciatory advertisement in the "Daily News" had given an air of reality to the contest, and had excited the glow of battle. It required an effort the next day to realise that the world was still revolving on its axis as regardless of our grievances as ever. All the chemists I have met since have seemed keenly disappointed, and I would advise no one to accept their views on the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill or Mr. Channing's Small Holdings Bill—the two measures which monopolised our time—without making abundant allowance for bias. What chance has the Bill now for this Session? At least so much less than it had last week. The Unexpected has still a grand opportunity.

### Mr. Boot's Manifesto

was effective as an advertisement, but probably even he himself would hardly care to rest his reputation as a dialectician on its arguments. It was of the scene-painting style of art—expansive in design, lavish in colouring, and only suggestive in detail, everything subordinate to the object of producing an impression on the multitude at a distance. One big heading was "A Twenty-five Years' Fight," and under this we were told that since the House of Lords decision in 1880 "the Pharmaceutical Society has made an effort nearly every year to upset this judgment by means of an Act of Parliament." Mr. Boot might easily have ascertained, if he did not know, that until 1903 the Pharmaceutical Society never once submitted a Bill to Parliament dealing in any way with companies practising pharmacy. There is a wide margin between that and "nearly every year." If advertising licence of this kind pervades the whole sheet, how much discount shall we allow off the 800,000 customers per week, the 30 or 40 per cent. lower prices of drugs, and the 30,000*l.* which the "cash chemists" signs are said to have cost?

### The Burlesque in Discussion

has the advantage of influencing the ignorant, and at the same time of being generally exempt from serious reply. As a rule people only make themselves ridiculous if they reply to a cartoon, however unfair it may be. Mr. Boot argues by cartoon, sprinkling a collection of irrelevant assertions around the picture in not badly calculated confusion. If the Boots companies have spent 30,000*l.* on signs, what of it? There is no provision in law which permits anyone to buy the title at any price. The good old widow argument is, of course, dragged in, and it is just as inapplicable as the cost of the facias. The inevitable event of death had to be provided for in the Pharmacy Act, or the measure would not have been workable. But Mr. Boot has no more claim to benefit by that exemption than he has to share in King Edward's Hospital Fund. What can his companies call themselves if not chemists? he asks in pretended perplexity, and he challenges the Pharmaceutical Society to provide a designation. There are plenty of other companies who have had the decency to refrain from this usurpation of title; he might consult them. We are trying to cripple competition and asking for one of the most vicious forms of protection it

is possible to find, declares this apostle of liberty. The answer to this rodomontade is that it is open to anybody and everybody of the age of twenty-one and upwards to become a chemist and druggist, if such be his or her good pleasure. Mr. Boot is good enough to approve of the principle of a qualified assistant in each shop; other companies would not like that condition; others, again, do not want the poisons regulations forced on them. Each company adopts such restrictions as may suit it, or none at all if it please. And it is to perpetuate this absence of any system that Mr. Boot and his coadjutors are contending.

### The P.A.T.A.

is an "arbitrary gent," and must be such if it is to keep its triple team in harness. The manufacturers, the wholesale dealers, and the retailers have one aim in common: all want profit, and as much of it as possible. Each would gladly feed on the others if not restrained by expediency, and consequently the tripartite alliance which limits the rapacity of the several parties to it can only be maintained by a strictly regulated division of the spoils extracted from the public. Last week's report of the Council-meeting tells us of a "long discussion" on the bonus system. In the end it was resolved to call a meeting of the firms controlling P.A.T.A. articles at which the dividend difficulty and that of substitution are to be dealt with. These data indicate clearly enough the character of that long discussion. "Put those co-operative societies on the stop list," say the retailers. "We cannot afford to do so unless you can stop all substitution," reply the proprietors. "You must really love my children, Jane," said the lady to the nursemaid. "I will, mum, if you will raise my wages," said the nursemaid to the lady.

### The Industrial and Provident Societies

registered under the Friendly Societies Act for trade do a business of about seventy millions a year in England and Wales only. This apparently covers the wholesale and productive as well as the retail businesses, so that the turnover is probably reckoned twice over. The retail shops are run cheaply, working-expenses averaging about 10 per cent. Another 10 per cent. is profit. This brings down the cost of a shilling article to 11*d.* A trader may do what he likes with his profits, when he makes any. He may spend them on clothes, on furniture, on drink, or he may give them away. But from the view of Temple Chambers the one thing he may not do with them is to give them back to his customers. The difficulty is a formidable one, and it appears to be getting more acute, particularly in the North. "Let them alone," say Messrs. Elliman. "Refuse them, or raise prices to them," suggest various correspondents. All counsels of perfection, ignoring the obstacles. The Council of the P.A.T.A. has a tough task in front of it, and it will be clever if it can effect a reasonable settlement.

### The Nicotine Prosecutions,

like those at Grantham last week, are proper and in strict accordance with the Pharmacy Act. But each time they occur they compel the inquiry whether chemists themselves are sufficiently meeting the legitimate public demand for these products. For the destruction of many injurious insects in gardens and hothouses there is nothing to compare with these poisonous nicotine preparations, and horticulturists will have them. I do not remember to have seen a bottle or a fumigator in any chemist's shop, and manufacturers have told me how insignificant is the sale of these to the only persons legally entitled to deal in them. They are not advertised among the myriad products indexed in the *Diary*, and they surely would be there if they were actually in demand. And yet the supply through some channels is undoubtedly immense; they are not unprofitable, and the sale of them leads to business in other chemicals.



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The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.,

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## "SANITAS" PREPARATIONS;

They also Make and Deal in

"Soldis," "Okol," "Creocide," "Pinos,"

"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"

"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators," "Formic Air  
Purifiers,"

"Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"

(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),  
Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer

Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,

Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,  
Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash

"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

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G. S. MUMFORD			
FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.			
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	16/ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	15/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/ cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, ESS Purified, Clean, and Dry.	9/ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes).	18/ cwt.
Finest TART ACID	Lowest Cur Prices	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

\* CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of  
London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight  
of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels deli-  
vered free on rail London at above prices.

# GRIMBLE'S PURE VINEGAR.

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## MUNN'S

### GENUINE Cod Liver Oil

OUR OIL IS GUARANTEED TO STAND  
THE LOWEST FREEZING TESTS.

It is guaranteed PURE and UNADULTERATED.

We defy any analyst to prove adulteration in any Cod  
Liver Oil shipped direct from our Factories.

W. A. MUNN, Manufacturer,  
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\$10-0-0 is offered for such information as  
will lead to the conviction of any  
person substituting imitations for  
Fletcher's Hydrobromates  
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## Editorial Comments.

### The Co-operative Problem.

It has been apparent during the past few weeks that the  
thorny question of the supply of protected articles to co-  
operative societies is reaching a point at which some decision  
in regard to it ought to be given by those in authority;  
but we are still far from realising the wishes expressed by  
chemists in some of the most populous districts in England  
that the sale of protected articles on co-operative terms  
should be regarded as a violation of protective agreements.  
It may be that there is still hope of the matter not being  
shelved, but that hope is not great, for the opinion ex-  
pressed by Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co. last week is quite  
general among makers of proprietaries. Co-operation as a  
means for promoting community of interests among the  
people is too high a doctrine to cavil at, and it is what all  
earnest men wish to further, but partial co-operation among  
wage-earners for the purpose of doing through their own  
agency work generally done by other members of the com-  
munity is a form of selfishness, although in the light of  
present-day trading there is nothing to distinguish between  
these societies and limited companies, except that the latter  
divide the profits among their shareholders and the former  
give them to customers. It has been held in the naphtha-



soap cases that dividend checks are not a violation of the anti-cutting agreement made in respect to that article, and the P.A.T.A. form of agreement cannot, we fancy, prevent co-operative societies from ranking the fixed prices of protected articles for dividend. If anything is to be done it must be something amicable or revolutionary. What our correspondents have said on the matter has been mostly in the way of invective, and as that rarely leads to anything profitable, we would suggest consideration of some of the facts regarding co-operative trading.

Altogether it is a big business, and the Government returns indicate that nearly one-fourth of the households in Great Britain are connected with co-operative societies, whose motto is "In things essential, UNITY. In things doubtful, LIBERTY. In all things, CHARITY." We refer now solely to societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act as being engaged in industries and business—that is, manufacturing and selling commodities. On December 31, 1903 (the last official return), there were in the United Kingdom 2,086 distinct societies, with a total membership of 2,091,978, and their sales during the year were valued at 89,581,987 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and showed a profit of 9,204,572 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. These figures include sales by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester (19,335,142 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) and of Glasgow (6,398,276 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) It has just been reported that during the latter half of 1904 the Manchester Society's sales increased by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., just failing to reach twenty millions. It is evident that the total retail business done by co-operative societies is about sixty-four millions per annum—i.e., 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  per member on the average. The business is unequally distributed, the co-operative principle having little hold where the communities are well mixed, but being firmly established and progressive in industrial centres. In ten counties the business done by the societies amounts to over a million a year. We give them in their order:

Counties	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Total Sales	Profits
			£	£
Lancashire ...	204	417,470	31,899,018	2,196,551
Yorkshire ...	251	319,752	10,952,357	1,524,924
Lancashire ...	70	94,111	10,180,326	749,908
Durham ...	59	156,285	5,929,653	980,639
London ...	66	40,987	2,624,773	101,609
Edinburghshire...	19	58,521	2,353,854	443,892
Northumberland.	51	60,021	2,282,309	341,349
Derbyshire ...	49	59,920	1,616,976	210,208
Chester ...	30	53,573	1,497,251	223,766
Northamptonshire	63	36,021	1,013,435	93,200

In England there are 1,348 societies, with 1,673,256 members, who in 1903 bought goods to the value of 68,199,798 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., on which there were a profit of 6,787,519 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and a loss of 16,763 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. Wales has 103 societies, with 33,432 members and sales to the value of 1,214,530 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., bearing a profit of 166,830 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., and a loss of 842 $\frac{1}{2}$ .; Glamorganshire showing the highest returns—namely, 999,272 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., in 1904. In Scotland there are 308 societies, having a membership of 333,452 and total sales to the value of 18,739,263 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., on which the profits amounted to 2,227,033 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., with no loss. Ireland has 322 societies, with a membership of 51,837 and total sales 1,428,396 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., but only two counties reach six figures in sales—namely, Limerick and Tipperary. The Lancashire figures include the Manchester Co-operative Wholesale Society, and those for Lanarkshire also include a similar concern; while Edinburgh, with St. Cuthbert's Association having a return of one and a quarter million pounds a year, accounts for most of the Edinburghshire high figures. Co-operative societies make bread, kill their

own meat, manufacture soap, candles, cocoa, boots, polishes, and many other commodities.

Turning now to the effect of these societies upon the drug-trade, it is to be noted that many of them are large distributors of medicines and druggists' goods generally. The wholesale association has manufacturing departments exclusively devoted to putting up medicinal specialities and druggists' goods. As the supporters of the retail establishments are practically all working-class people, the consumption of medicines is undoubtedly large. We have no sure means of ascertaining to what extent the co-operative stores deal in proprietary articles, but we may take it that they will have their share according to the customers they serve. Now, the total sales of stamped medicines in Great Britain in 1903-4 were valued at two and a half million pounds, thus showing an average annual sale per licensee of 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., which would give only 118,188 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., worth to the 1,764 co-operative stores in Great Britain; but on the consumption-basis—that is, the membership of the associations—the sales must be much larger. The population of Great Britain is 37,000,000, and it is concluded that these are divided into 8,000,000 families. As each co-operative member represents a family, it follows that the total membership of the societies represents one-fourth of the population of this island; and if they get their stamped medicines from their stores exclusively, they buy about 600,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., worth yearly. We give the figure for what it is worth; but the greater amount is supported by experience of individual chemists who have to compete with such stores, and who quite strongly assert that they are deprived of a large part of their returns by the "divi" system.

Glancing at the official figures *re* sales and profits which we have quoted, it will be seen that on the sales by the retail stores in 1903 there was a profit of fully 13 per cent., which means the return of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the purchaser of a 1s. protected article. The individual retailer is not permitted to make any abatement in any manner whatever, and this is the position which has to be faced. We have remarked that there is a difference in principle between the division of profits by limited companies and by co-operative societies, and this difference justifies consideration of the question by those who administer protective schemes. That the difficulty can be and has been met is clear from the fact that local arrangements have been made between individual traders and co-operative societies that the latter shall not give dividend checks on price-protected articles. It is clear from the ratio of profit that this is in the societies' interests. The gross profit on protected articles lies between 10 and 20 per cent., and as their working-expenses wipe off much of this, payment of dividend on protected articles is a loss to the societies. We do not forget that they work on averages, but it is in accordance with the co-operative principle to eliminate from profit-sharing, when possible, goods of a class which are known to incur a loss. We think, therefore, that there is in this direction room for inquiry and representation.

### The New German Tariff.

An exceptionally valuable Blue-book on the "New German Tariff as Modified by Treaties" has been issued this week by the Board of Trade. It is a return which all those interested in German trade should obtain, as they will be able to see how individual articles are affected by the new tariff. Germany has lately concluded new commercial treaties with Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, and Servia, and the Blue-book



shows in separate columns the lowest rates conceded by Germany to the above countries as the results of these treaties. It also gives the rates of duties under the existing tariff, and the rates of the new "general" tariff, which remain unaffected by the treaties, and which may be regarded as giving the rates as they will be applied to imports from all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment, when the new tariff and treaties come into force on March 1, 1906. This "general" tariff may therefore be taken as the one affecting the United Kingdom, and those interested in the drug, chemical, and allied trades will find plenty of food for reflection on pages 32 to 68, which deal with chemicals and pharmaceutical products, colours and dyeing materials in Class IV. They include some important alterations mostly in favour of higher duties, but throughout one can see that they are skilfully framed protective duties which must have involved considerable labour in adjustment. Selecting the chief alterations, we find that tartaric and citric acids, formerly free, are to pay 8m. per 100 kilos. (say, 4s. per cwt.), but the duty on tartaric acid coming from Italy and Austria-Hungary is reduced to half the above, while citric acid is free. Makers of phosphorus will note that, after all, no duties have been placed on their products; probably the protest from the English makers prevented the suggested imposition of 10s. 2d. per cwt. on red and 7s. 7d. on yellow. The German makers of carbonate of ammonia, no doubt feeling English competition, will be gratified with the new duty of 5m. per 100 kilos. (2s. 6½d. per cwt.). Sulphate of copper, formerly free, is to pay 2m. per 100 kilos. (1s. per cwt.), but under the "conventional" tariff as modified by treaties this article is free. In spite of the American competition in bromides, the German syndicate have not been able to secure a duty on any of the salts as it was suggested they might. The duties on natural and manufactured soda, soda crystals, calcined soda, bicarbonate of soda, caustic soda, caustic potash, bleaching-powder, bleaching-lyes, and peroxide of barium have all been reduced, possibly with the idea of assisting the German aniline-dye industries. "Cheap raw materials" is of course one of the strong points. Bicarbonate of soda now pays 1m. 50pf. per 100 kilos., a reduction of 1m., and 50pf. has been knocked off caustic soda and potash. A slight duty of 25pf. per 100 kilos. has been placed on sulphate of soda and bisulphate of soda. Sugar of lead, formerly free, is to pay 1m. per 100 kilos., and a new duty has been placed on refined tartar and tartrate of soda amounting to 8m. per 100 kilos. Semi-refined tartar coming from Italy is treated as crude tartar and is free, and the duty on refined tartar coming from Italy is only 4m. Tartar emetic and other preparations of antimony bear a new duty of 8m. per 100 kilos., but Italy has the advantage of the "convention" rate of 4m. only. Calcium carbide and other carbides under the "general" tariff pay a new duty of 4m. Among essential oils the duty on oils of lemon, orange, bergamot, mandarin, aniseed, etc., has been raised from 20m. to 30m. per 100 kilos., which duty applies to practically all other essential oils. Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin, and similar products (formerly free, with the exception of vanillin) now pay 80m. per 100 kilos. Perfumery and cosmetics are as before, 300m. per 100 kilos., and artificial balsams, extracts, essences, tinctures, waters, etc., not containing ether or alcohol, formerly free, are now subject to a duty of 40m. per 100 kilos., while similar goods (also fruit-juices) containing ether or alcohol pay 60m., or 40m. more than previously. The duty on ethers of all kinds has been increased according to package, and wood spirit (methyl

alcohol) and crude acetone, which were formerly admitted free, are to pay 5m. per 100 kilos., but by "treaty" they are free. Paraldehyde and acetaldehyde will pay 40m. Among the "free" goods are the following:

Quicksilver and alloys, bromine, iodine, raw and refined sulphur, phosphorus, gas-liquor, spirit of sal ammoniac, hydrochloric, sulphuric, and nitric acids, boric acid and borax, lactic acid and lactates, barium chloride, iodides, bromides, raw potash, potash chlorate, sulphate and phosphate of potash, sulphates of iron and zinc, chrome alum, iron and copper alum, litharge, soda nitrate, nitrate of potash, chromates and bichromates of soda and potash, permanganate of potash, silicate of soda or potash, zinc salts, artificial carbonate of magnesia, citrate of lime, ammonia sulphate, arsenic, cochineal, carmine, aniline and other coal-tar dyes not otherwise mentioned, natural and artificial indigo, turpentine, camphor oil, albumen, creosote, vegetable alkaloids and combinations, bromoform, iodoform, liquorice (raw or refined or in sticks), carbolic acid, and many other coal-tar products.

Patent medicines formerly paid various rates, but now the Federal Council has obtained powers to levy a uniform duty of 500m. per 100 kilos., or 12l. 14s. 1d. per cwt., which will probably have the desired effect of considerably reducing the importation of these goods. All countries are treated alike in regard to this duty. We have no space to deal with duties outside of the chemical-trade, but a casual examination of the list suggests that there are duties on almost every article of consumption or manufacture, and the revision which has taken place has led in many instances to an increase. All duties on food-products are of course considerably higher, which cannot but fail to increase the cost of living. This is, as is well known, due to powerful agrarian interests—indeed, the whole tariff breathes the spirit of "Germany for the Germans," with very great respect to those who are at the top and little for the people who have to pay their taxes through middlemen who take a profit on them.

#### Poison-bottle Legislation.

Sir Thomas Dewar, M.P., informs us that he will certainly avail himself of the earliest moment to introduce a Bill dealing with the poison-bottle question.

#### Orange River Colony and Poisons

A South African house is intimating to manufacturers of proprietary articles that it is the intention of the authorities of the Orange River Colony to require that all articles containing poisons shall have the quantity of the poison stated on the label. There is no authority for this procedure in the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance, and we have not heard of any amendment to it. The medical representatives are keen about the repression of proprietary articles, and this may be another of their ideas. A few months ago there was a dispute between the chemists and the doctors, which showed that the latter have exceedingly stringent notions as to poison schedule.

#### The Bradford Appeal.

We learn from both parties in the action Leggett *v.* Dutton that the appeal has been abandoned. This was the case decided by the Bradford Magistrate in the action under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act by the Secretary of the Patent-medicine Vendors and Drug Stores Association in respect to the sale of veratrine to a person unknown to the seller. It was contended for the defence that the article sold (Rankin's ointment) is a vermicide, and as such not a Part I. poison. The Magistrate held that it had not been proved that vermin-killers were added to Part II. of the schedule, and the case which he has stated for appeal by the defendant is not quite satisfactory. The Leeds cases will probably provide a clearer issue for the High Court, *i.e.*, if the Magistrate there convicts the defendant.



### The New Zealand Proprietary Regulation.

The amended regulation in regard to the importation and sale of proprietary medicines and other articles in New Zealand, whereby it will be necessary to deposit the formulae for them with the health officer of the Colony, is strongly resented by manufacturers on this side. It is quite unlikely that the proprietors of the leading specialities will conform to the regulation, and the more important articles will, therefore, be withdrawn from the New Zealand market after October 1 if no further alteration in the regulation is made before then.

### What to Do with the Surplus.

The Income-tax Adjustment Agency, in a letter regarding the disposal of the surplus which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to deal with shortly, suggests that the abatements in income-tax should be carried to 1,000/., so as to allow 100/ off incomes between 750/ and 1,000/. This would cost the revenue 1,000,000/ a year. The Agency also suggests readjustment of the abatements, and that wives' and husbands' incomes should be taxed separately, so that two abatements might be possible. The Agency has other ideas as to income-tax; but we fancy most people will be satisfied if Mr. Austen Chamberlain takes 3d. off the income-tax, and readjusts the tea-duty so as to make it, say, 4d. on each shilling of import-value, devoting what remains towards the repeal of the sugar-duty.

### Picric Acid.

The "London Gazette" of Tuesday contains an Order in Council, dated March 27, declaring that picric acid (1) when in process of manufacture, and (2) when kept, conveyed, imported, or sold, shall (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Explosives Act, 1875, subject to certain exceptions. These are when mixed with half its weight of water, when the quantity does not exceed 2,000 lbs. in one ship, boat, carriage, building, or place, if kept so as not to come into contact with lead and its oxide, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper, or any compound of these, or chlorate, nitrate or other oxidising agent. It is also provided that the exempted acid must be packed in substantial barrels or cases of aluminium or alloy containing 90 per cent. of aluminium, and marked "Picric acid." Picrates and picric acid mixed with any other substances are also deemed to be explosives except when mixed with half their weight of water. These new regulations are a useful modification of those hitherto in force (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 290).

### Prescription-analysis.

With reference to the analysis of over 1,700 prescriptions which is printed on p. 527 of this issue, it has been objected that fifty consecutive prescriptions are not sufficient for correct deduction. That number was selected by the author as the least for computation consistent with the fact that he asked for copies of the prescriptions. There is still interest in the subject, and we would be glad if any of our readers in the United Kingdom would assist in the matter by sending us copies of new prescriptions dispensed during March, or, if that task is too great, perhaps they can send an analysis of the prescriptions actually dispensed in the following form:

Number of prescriptions examined .....  
 Number of prescriptions without proprietaries .....  
 Number of prescriptions containing proprietaries .....  
 Actual number of proprietaries .....  
 Number of branded or patent chemicals .....  
 Number of B.P. or non-secret articles .....

A postcard will suffice for these particulars, and it should be addressed to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. By "proprietaries" we

mean preparations which are produced by the art of compounding rather than by chemical reaction. The prescriptions should be taken as they have been dispensed in the month of March.

### Dispensing-charges.

A correspondent of the "Daily Mail" tells how he sent to a local chemist for three dozen of a patent medicine made up in capsules. The chemist got them, and sent them on in a pill-box, with a bill for 3s. 6d. The correspondent discovered in his Stores' list that the capsules were sold only in bottles containing six dozen, at 3s. 6d. On asking the chemist why he charged full price for half quantity, he explained that he was entitled to do so, whereupon the correspondent remarks that

in view of the fact that the original bottles are labelled "Poison" it seems that his action in selling such a preparation in boxes without the Inland Revenue stamp, is, if not illegal, at any rate something more than sharp practice.

There is a man depicted weekly in one of the New York papers whose motto is something to the effect "I am for the public and the public has suffered long." He always gets the worst of it in the end, and it is not difficult to tell why. He construes his personal interests (as one of the public) as those of the whole public, quite oblivious of the fact that other people are not in the world for fun. The "Mail" man is one of that type, and the astounding thing is that he did not look at "my Stores' list" beforehand.

### The New Patent Rules.

Objection is being taken to the form of some of the new patent rules which were issued at the end of last year. It is contended that Rule 10, which lays down the form in which the Comptroller is to make a reference to a prior specification by way of notice to the public, is antagonistic to the spirit of the Patents Act, because such reference will communicate to the world the path of the Comptroller's adverse opinion. A memorial has been addressed to the President of the Board of Trade pointing out that the Act does not authorise the Comptroller to endorse officially an applicant's specification. If the practice were legalised, it would only be justified in cases where the applicant has failed to mention specifically the prior specification which the Comptroller considered it necessary to call attention to. The endorsement by the Comptroller implying doubt as to the novelty of the subject-matter in respect of which letters patent are granted would create a prejudice against the patent, and, moreover, would be merely based upon opinion which may be erroneous. At present it often takes months of expensive litigation to establish the validity of a patent, and where eminent judges have considerable difficulty in deciding the question it is obviously prejudicial to the applicant for a patent that an opinion of the Comptroller shall be endorsed on the specification, and so render the patent commercially worthless. What is asked is that the rules be revised so that the endorsement calling attention to prior patents be only inserted on the specification in cases where the applicant has failed to make the necessary reference after his attention has been called to the alleged anticipation by the Comptroller. The petition setting forth these views is signed by a large number of men eminent in various branches of science and art, scientific chemists being represented by Dr. Ludwig Mond, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, and others.

THE imports of drugs and chemicals into Natal for the year 1904 amounted in value to 148,000/., against 185,000/ for 1903.

ROUMANIA'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM is increasing year by year. In 1903 it amounted to 384,303 tons, of which 96,540 tons were exported, most of it to England, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Italy.



## Births.

**LENTON.**—At Westgate Terrace, Long Melford, Suffolk, on March 15, the wife of Walter H. Lenton, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

**SOMERVILLE.**—At 9 Hope Park Terrace, Edinburgh, on March 21, the wife of George Somerville, chemist and druggist, of a son.

**WATTS.**—At King Street, Stretford, on March 15, the wife of Herbert Watts, chemist and druggist (formerly Sheffield), of a son.

## Marriages.

**BAKER—POWELL.**—On March 21, at St. Barnabas's Church, Dulwich, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. E. N. Powell, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Stanley Baker, B.D., brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Howard Nixon, Vicar of the parish, Herbert Brereton Baker, D.Sc., F.R.S., Christ Church, Oxford, to Muriel, only child of Mr. Harry James Powell, Lordship Lane, Dulwich.

**REDWOOD—SHERWEN.**—On March 25, at St. Paul's Church, South Hampstead, by the Rev. W. S. Sherwen, brother of the bride, Bernard Boverton, only son of Dr. Boverton Redwood, of Wadham Gardens, N.W., to Gladys Dora, daughter of Mr. W. J. P. Sherwen, of Bexhill-on-Sea.

**WIDGERY—BALL.**—At Church Road Wesleyan Chapel, Weston-super-Mare, on March 22, Ernest Widgery, pharmaceutical chemist, Weston-super-Mare, to Hylda Daisy, elder daughter of Mr. George Stephen Ball, pharmaceutical chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

## Deaths.

**COLE.**—At Kenilworth, on March 10, Mr. Charles Campton Cole, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three.

**CRUICKSHANK.**—Suddenly at George Street, Aberdeen, on March 27, Mr. George P. Cruickshank, jun., son of Mr. G. P. Cruickshank, chemist and druggist, aged thirty. Mr. Cruickshank died very suddenly in the shop, after hurrying from his house in Hosefield Avenue. He leaves a widow and one child.

**FINCH.**—At Cheltenham, on March 18, Mr. Henry Finch, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six.

**FROST.**—At 28 Ashbourne Road, Derby, on March 25, Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. George Frost, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Market Place, Derby.

**GRUNDY.**—At Eastmoor Villa, Carlton, on March 18, Mrs. Ann Grundy, widow of Mr. Edwin Grundy, chemist (of Sneinton, and formerly of Linton), aged eighty-three.

**HARVEY.**—On March 24, at Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W., Susanna, widow of Mr. Charles Harvey, of Streatham, S.W., and of Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.C., aged seventy.

**HIGHAM.**—On March 25, Mrs. Higham, wife of Mr. Thomas Higham, chemist and druggist, of Market Street, Lewes, Sussex.

**MARRISON.**—At Blackpool, on March 23, Mr. Charles Henry Marrison, aged fifty.

**WRIGHT.**—On March 22, at Pendenis, Thicket Road, Anerley, Samuel Wright, late of Brandram Bros. & Co. (Ltd.), second son of the late Mr. John Wright, of Hammersmith.

AN EXTENSIVE CAMPHOR-FOREST exists on the borders of Szechuen, Kweichau, and Hunan provinces in China, says the American Consul at Hangkow. It is said to extend 100 miles, but it is only recently that the natives have begun to produce camphor for the market in that locality. Little is known of the region, as it is off the regular lines of travel and not visited by foreigners.

## Opposition Moves.

**M**EMBERS of Parliament during the past fortnight have received plenty of circulars regarding the Pharmacy Bill. We have before us five issued by the opponents of the Bill between March 20 and 25. On March 20 the Drug Companies Association, Ltd., sent out a circular headed "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *v.* Chemists' Monopoly," directing attention in big type to Sir Michael's remarks regarding the Bill when interviewed on the subject by a deputation of Bristol chemists last year. Another sheet was headed "Public Interest *versus* the Pharmaceutical Society," and set forth that the Bill is "instigated" by the Pharmaceutical Society—"a private association, existing for purposes quite apart from public interest, and which uses its power and influence for the purposes of securing a monopoly for its members." The "real" object of the Bill, it was explained, is to "harass and annoy limited companies carrying on a chemists' business." The usual arguments as to the protection to the public by companies employing qualified men were underlined, as well as the quotation from Lord Blackburn's judgment in 1880 regarding the responsibility of a "natural person" in the sale of poisons. On the back of this circular was a list of the members of the Association.

Meanwhile the cogent circular issued by the London Chemists' Association setting forth the "Anomalies and Remedies" of existing conditions had been circulated, and on March 23 a "reply" leaflet was produced, headed "The London Chemists' Association and the proposed Pharmacy Bill—a direct Misstatement of Facts." In that leaflet it was said that the statement made, that "seven or eight persons by forming themselves into a limited company can and do evade all safeguards provided by the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which enacts that no persons shall retail, dispense, or compound poison unless they be duly qualified," is quite untrue, as "no member of any company can, without incurring a heavy penalty, personally sell poisons which it is unlawful for him to sell as a private trader." Further, no register of shops is required because, it was argued, the name and address of the retailer is already on the label of the poison sold. Is it?

The next circular was different in type and style of get up, and bore no indication of its origin. It asked "Is England to be governed by the Laws of the Transvaal?" The Pharmaceutical Society, said the circular, has so little originality that it has gone to the recent Transvaal Ordinance in order to obtain its weapon with which to fight limited companies trading as chemists. Clause 7 and the Transvaal section were printed in parallel columns, with due comment and a quotation from the "Manchester Evening News" of March 22, in which the following sentences were underlined:

One is not surprised to find them [the Pharmaceutical Society] eager to cripple their most powerful trade adversaries. But Parliament is not likely to lend its assistance to such an object.

A single sheet of "Criticisms on the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill" was also circulated. Although its origin was not stated, it is not difficult to trace the spirit of Messrs. Cross and Dobbs in it. The "unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject" in attempting to restrict the sale of sheep-dips, weed-killers, or insecticides was dilated upon, and the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* White set forth. The registration of shops or persons would, it was argued, be more properly discharged by a public department than by officials of a body that would naturally be prejudiced. Clause 5 was dubbed "quite superfluous," and Clause 7 "unreasonable and unjust"; the conclusion being that the plea of "safety to the public" is only a bogey, and the Legislature should act not in the interests of individuals, but for the convenience and benefit of the public.

TWO DECREES have been issued in Holland, one exempting from taxation acetic acid and acetyl-oxide (acetic-acid anhydride) for use in the preparation of chemical products, and the other exempting from import-duty collodion for use in the preparation of whalebone.



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### ADVERTISING CREOLIN.

AN action by Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., against Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., relating to creolin, came before Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division on Friday, March 24. Mr. Ruegg, K.C., and Mr. C. C. Scott appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. McCall, K.C., Mr. D. Jones, and Mr. Macpherson for the defendants. Plaintiffs claimed an injunction in respect to the printing or publishing of a certain advertisement. Their case was that, by an agreement of January 1883, they appointed William Pearson & Co., of Hamburg (the only member of which firm is known as William Edward Pearson), their sole agents for the sale of creolin, and gave the firm the sole right of user of the name creolin and trade-mark combined, and undertook not to sell under that name any other preparation except with the consent and for the account of Wm. Pearson & Co. The latter, plaintiffs alleged, undertook not to modify preparations received from the plaintiffs except with their consent, and not to apply in any shape or form the name or trade-mark to any other preparation not supplied by the plaintiffs, or to sell or undertake the agency of any other disinfectant preparations, and they were at liberty to supply creolin to any country. The agreement, plaintiffs said, was originally for a term of ten years, but the period was extended to twenty-one years. For the purposes of their business the plaintiffs registered marks in England under the name of "Creolin," with the name of Jeyes and the device of a rising sun, on April 6, 1887, and other marks at subsequent times and in other places. In 1898 and 1899 the plaintiffs commenced actions against Pearson for breach of agreement, but on the matter coming on for trial an order was made by consent staying proceedings in the action and cancelling the agreements. Plaintiffs complained that the defendants, for the purpose of selling disinfectant preparations not manufactured by the plaintiffs and in which the plaintiffs dealt, caused advertisements to be inserted in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Supplement and elsewhere, and had caused a notice to be inserted in a pamphlet containing reports on their preparations. This notice stated that the company (of which Pearson was the governing director and chairman) had been formed for the purpose of dealing with disinfectants which Pearson had manufactured and dealt in for a number of years and that the defendants would sell their products in this country and all British Colonies as "Pearson's Antiseptic," and that the disinfectant was identical with that which had been previously sold by Wm. Pearson under the name of "Creolin Pearson." Plaintiffs contended that such statements were so worded and drawn as to lead those who read them to the belief that the disinfectants dealt in by the defendants were those manufactured, or were identical with those manufactured, by the plaintiffs.

The defence was that the plaintiffs' preparations were at all material times known to the trade as "Jeyes'" and not otherwise. Mr. Wm. Pearson during the period covered by the agreements sold all over the world, under the name of "Creolin" and "Creolin Pearson" and a comet device, disinfectant prepared and manufactured by himself and also the plaintiffs' preparations. He did not designate any of his disinfectants as being the plaintiffs' preparations, but, on the contrary, avoided to the utmost extent possible doing anything to identify the goods so dealt in by him with the plaintiffs' preparations. Defendants denied that the plaintiffs sold a considerable or any amount under any "Creolin" name or mark, or, if they did so, only to a small extent and in combination with the word "Jeyes" and without the use of the comet device and in such a manner as to preclude any identification with the name or mark used by Wm. Pearson and to prevent the word "Creolin" from obtaining any significance as indicating the plaintiffs' goods. Defendants further denied that the "Creolin" name or mark became known well, or at all, as indicating or designating the disinfectant preparations of the plaintiffs. Defendants also contended that all the statements contained in the advertisements were true.

Mr. Ruegg, K.C., having been heard for plaintiffs,

Mr. McCall took the preliminary objection that anything that had taken place before the consent order in the previous action was absolutely irrelevant to this action.

Mr. Ruegg argued that if he could prove that Mr. Pearson entered into the contract deliberately for the express purpose of avoiding the agreements, by floating a company over which he had practically control, the company could be treated as his agent.

His Lordship: It might be an excellent ground of action against Pearson, but could be no cause of action against the company, who were not parties to the contracts which are being attacked.

Mr. Ruegg remarked that, having regard to his Lordship's decision on that point, he should proceed to show that the plaintiffs had an absolute reputation in "Creolin" in England, and by means of this advertisement the defendant was trying to take that reputation from them.

Mr. William Plenner, secretary of the plaintiff company, was being examined when the suggestion was made that his Lordship should allow an adjournment for a short time, as there was a possibility of parties arranging terms.

Later in the day, Mr. McCall intimated that his Lordship would not be further troubled with the case. Parties had agreed to terms which he thought it better that he should state. There would be judgment for the defendant company without costs, defendants and Mr. Pearson also agreeing not to re-issue the circulars of which the plaintiffs complained either in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies. All imputations had been withdrawn, and those terms were in settlement of all claims arising out of the action. There would be liberty to apply if necessary.

Mr. Ruegg: I agree. Mr. Pearson is a party to these terms although not a party to the action.

His Lordship assented.

### The Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

#### APOTHECARY'S ASSISTANT.

At the Kilkeel (co. Down) Petty Sessions on March 28, before Messrs. R. G. Bull, R.M. (Chairman), J. Quinn Henry, J.P., John Orr, J.P., Alex. Gordon, J.P., and J. Bartley, J.P., a case was heard in which Sergeant Duffy, R.I.C., summoned William McBirney, chemist, Kilkeel, for having kept open shop without having a qualified man in charge, contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy (Ireland) Act.

From the evidence it appeared that Mr. McBirney had been absent from the shop for six months, and during that time the business had been managed by the defendant's brother, who, as alleged, was not a qualified person according to Section 17 of the Act.

Mr. McCarton, solicitor, for the defendant, produced a certificate showing that the assistant is a licentiate apothecary, and he (Mr. McCarton) relied on Section 19 of the Act which, he said, qualifies Section 17.

The Bench concurred with Mr. McCarton, and dismissed the case on the merits.

### Weights and Measures Act.

#### THE DOCTOR'S SCALES.

At Hastings on March 25, Robert Harding Raines, M.R.C.S., practising as a surgeon at Bexhill, and keeping the Bexhill Drug-stores, was summoned for the double offence of having in his possession for the purposes of trade a pair of scales and nine weights which were unstamped. Defendant did not admit that the scales and weights were "for the purposes of trade." Arthur Horsnell, an inspector of weights and measures, said that on March 4 he visited the Bexhill Drug-stores which was kept by the defendant. There he saw the weights and scales complained of, and Mrs. Raines told him they were used for weighing salts, liquorice powder, magnesia, and things of that kind. Until defendant's wife told him, he (the inspector) did not know defendant was a medical man. He believed Mrs. Raines was a certified dispenser. The defence was that defendant was not a chemist, and that the scales were used for purposes of dispensing, and not for the sale of drugs. The inspector said the scales were not suitable for dispensing. Defendant said the scales were used for making up stock mixtures for his own patients. He did not trade



as a chemist, but he took the premises as a dispensary for the benefit of his club patients. The Bench imposed a fine of 1*l.*, and costs.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### SALICYLIC ACID IN WINE.

At Portrush (co. Antrim) on March 23, Geo. Leeke, hotel-proprietor, was summoned for selling ginger-wine adulterated with salicylic acid. Professor Barklie's certificate showed that the wine contained 2.7 grains of salicylic acid per pint. The Magistrates dismissed the case, believing that the acid was not injurious to health.

#### SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Bishop Auckland on March 23, Jas. Vasey and Robert Hillary, grocers, of Evenwood, were summoned for selling spirit of nitrous ether net up to standard. In the case of Vasey the deficiency in ethyl nitrite was 28 per cent., and in the other case 85 per cent. Vasey was ordered to pay 8*s.* 6*d.* and Hillary 2*s.* 6*d.*

### County Court Cases.

#### A GLUE ACCOUNT.

At the Shoreditch County Court on Tuesday, March 28, application was made to Judge Smyly on behalf of the Grove Chemical Co., Ltd., glue manufacturers, Appley Bridge, near Wigan, for the committal of Maurice Rosen, described as a box-maker of 1 Old Ford Road. Mr. T. W. Moore, for the defendant, stated that he is suffering from phthisis. His wife carries on the business, and she is not making more than 25*s.* a week out of it. Mrs. Rosen, in evidence, proposed as a means of reducing or settling the company's claim that they should take over another of the book-debts for collection. This produced some laughter in Court, and ultimately his Honour adjourned the matter until after the Easter holidays to see what can be arranged between the parties.

#### CHEMIST'S WORTHLESS CHEQUE.

An application to Judge Smyly, at the Shoreditch County Court on Tuesday, for the committal of John Edmunds, chemist and druggist, Kingsland Road, elicited an unusual answer. The plaintiff, Geo. Moseley, a greengrocer, explained that he had a stall at the corner of Ridley Road, and last autumn, on a Saturday evening, the defendant went to him with a crossed cheque for 2*l.* 8*s.* and asked him to oblige him by cashing it. The money was given to him, but the cheque was dishonoured, and when he was asked to repay the amount, he made excuses until at last the matter had to be taken into Court, judgment being obtained against the defendant in October last. Since then nothing had been paid, and it had been found impossible to get anything from the defendant. The Judge said he had got a note from defendant in which he said:

I beg to inform you that an order in bankruptcy was made against me on November 12, 1904, and that my final examination is over; therefore I must refer you to E. L. Hough.

(To plaintiff.) Do you know anything about this bankruptcy?

Plaintiff: There was nothing said about bankruptcy coming on when he gave me that cheque.

His Honour advised plaintiff to make a claim against the defendant's estate, and adjourned the application for committal to enable plaintiff to make inquiries.

## Gazette.

### Partnership Dissolved.

Jones, O. I., and Evans, E., under the style of Isgold Jones & Evans, Llanrwst, druggists and general dispensing chemists.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATION.

Blamey, Charles Austin, Brighton, chemist and druggist.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* BARRY NOBLE, late of Heaton Hall Road, Newcastle, Chemist.—At the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court on March 23, the examination of this debtor was to have been taken. The Official Receiver (Mr. Thomas Gourlay) reported that the debtor had not surrendered to his bankruptcy, and he did not know where he was. The act of bankruptcy on which the petition was founded was "that with intent to defeat and delay his creditors on or about the 6th day of February, 1905, the said Barry Noble departed out of England." The debtor was called, but did not answer, and the examination was adjourned *sine die*.

*Re* FRANCIS AUGUSTUS STOREY, 36 Colne Road, Brierfield, Lancs, Chemist and Druggist.—In this case the liabilities are stated at 350*l.*, and the assets are estimated to realise 120*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* The following are creditors: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (248*l.*); Yardley & Co., Ltd., London (15*l.*).

*Re* ERNEST WILLIAMS, lately trading as a Chemist and Photographic Dealer, at The Mount, Queen's Park, Chester, and formerly of 59 Bridge Street, Chester.—At the Chester Bankruptcy Court, on March 28, before Mr. Registrar Giles, this debtor, who is twenty-eight years of age, attended for his public examination. The liabilities expected to rank were stated at 1,826*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, and assets 205*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The causes of failure, as stated by the debtor, were "insufficient capital and ill health." Replying to the Official Receiver (Mr. L. Hugh Jones), the debtor stated that prior to April, 1898, he was in the employment of Mr. G. Kemp, chemist and druggist, of Bridge Street, Chester, first as an apprentice and afterwards as an assistant. Hearing that Mr. Kemp intended to retire, debtor arranged to buy the business from him. He had no capital of his own. The business was valued in March, 1899, at 1,536*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and he took over the business, paying down 90*l.*, which he borrowed. Of that sum he borrowed 300*l.* from his father, 200*l.* from his brother, 200*l.* from his wife, and 200*l.* from his sister-in-law. He married his wife about the time he bought the business—before he was twenty-one years of age. In 1897 he intended to go to London to study for the Minor, and in order to satisfy Mr. Kemp that he would purchase the business he borrowed 100*l.* from his brother to give Mr. Kemp as a bond that he would purchase the business when he qualified. The money was paid over to Mr. Kemp, but he did not qualify. He paid his brother 25*l.* out of the takings of the business. He did not hand over the books when he sold the business. He collected his book debts through a solicitor. He thought the books were destroyed. About 60*l.* was owing to him in book debts when he gave up the business. He carried on the business until 1902, but found himself getting into difficulties after the first twelve months. In 1902 the business was sold to Mr. Normansell for 1,200*l.* on a valuation. He effected the sale through Judd & Manners, whose charges for valuation and commission on the sale amounted to 90*l.* After paying a certain sum to Mr. Kemp and discharging other liabilities in connection with the business, there was nothing left of the purchase-money he received. He paid nothing to his wife, father, nor sister-in-law. There was still 223*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* due to Mr. Kemp. His sister-in-law went bond for him at the bank for 250*l.*, and at the time of the sale he owed that to her. Of his present liabilities about 1,300*l.* was due at the time of the sale of the business to Mr. Normansell. He did not file his petition because he thought he could obtain a good situation. He expected to earn about 250*l.* a year. The Registrar: What as? Photographic manager or chemist's assistant. You anticipated getting 250*l.* a year as an unqualified manager to a chemist, or manager to a dealer in photographic materials? Yes. Continuing, debtor said he was practically in debt when he commenced business. His difficulties increased in the second year. The turnover of the business was about 1,400*l.* a year, and his gross profits were about 27½ per cent. He had to keep a qualified assistant, to whom he paid 70*l.* a year and his keep. The Registrar: And you expected 250*l.* a year as an unqualified assistant? Witness: Yes. In February, 1903, he was appointed traveller for a firm of patent-medicine dealers. A few days before he filed he obtained his present employment as photographic assistant in London. He was now living at 6 Stanley Road, Teddington, London, and his salary was 2*l.* 10*s.* a week. He made a profit at Queen's Park, but he had given up all that, and had not one penny piece left. The examination was closed.

*Re* THOMAS ARTHUR WINGFIELD (trading as Wingfield & Co.), 20 Great Clowes Street, Lower Broughton, Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist.—Debtor came up for public examination at the Salford Bankruptcy Court on March 27. In reply to the Assistant Official Receiver (Mr. Johnson), debtor, who said he was twenty-eight years of age, gave evidence in accordance with the statement published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 11, p. 379. When his partner



and he took the business at Great Clowes Street a friend of his valued the stock and examined the books. His friend lived at Bolton, but was not a professional accountant. There was no stocktaking except as to wine and spirits. He could not tell even approximately what the stock was worth, nor on what basis the goodwill of 150*l.* was fixed. Practically speaking, what was allowed for goodwill was between 70*l.* and 80*l.* He got several opinions, and all were to the effect that it was a good business. The reason he dissolved partnership with Mr. White was because they could not carry on the business without putting more money in. Moreover, he wanted the business for himself. Mr. White thought it better to dissolve. He took steps to ascertain the firm's liabilities and assets, and a balance-sheet was made out. He did not know where it was, but he believed it was in his private ledger. On that balance-sheet he agreed to pay White 50*l.* to retire. Under his grandfather's will he should become entitled to 850*l.* on the death of his father; but he might receive more. His father was fifty-eight years of age. At the date of the receiving order ten creditors had recovered judgment against him; seven other creditors were suing him; and six executions were in process. It was true that on January 28 he had been fined 10*s.* and costs for being drunk. That conviction for drunkenness lost him his licence. About the date of the receiving order he had thrown his cash register on the floor. He was the worse for drink at the time. He also broke one or two cases, but they were not of much value. It was not true that he had been habitually addicted to drinking. As to not taking stock fully and accurately, he had not had time to do it. Questioned as to the large amounts for household and personal expenditure in ten months (260*l.*), the debtor said he had been thinking of getting married. He had bought a few articles of furniture. He had only received 24*l.* in all from Mr. White, who was now in business as a chemist and druggist in Silk Street, Salford. The rent of the shop was about 20*l.* The shop was fairly stocked. Mr. Johnson said the Official Receiver would want to know Mr. White's true position. The debtor said his shop would be worth 30*l.* or 40*l.* if sold as a going concern. He did not know that any proceedings had been taken against White. He (the debtor) had been engaged to be married, but the engagement was broken off by the young lady owing to his bankruptcy. He had prepared to a certain extent for the home (a list was handed in). There were other things he did not remember. They were in the possession of the young lady, but were only deposited with her for storage-purposes until they had a home of their own. He had given her presents of jewellery, besides gloves and small things. In the course of five years he had given her 50*l.* worth of jewellery. None of the articles had been returned. The total value of the goods deposited with the young lady he put at 100*l.* He could prepare a list of them. He had not applied to have them returned. The debtor was ordered to file further accounts, with a list of the goods stored with the young lady, and the examination was adjourned.

## New Companies & Company News.

**BOORMAN & Co., LTD.**—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (500 preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Victoria House, Malvern Link, to adopt an agreement between M. J. Boorman and L. LeStrange, and to carry on the business of chemists, wine-merchants, mineral-water manufacturers, etc. The first subscribers are: M. J. Boorman, wine-merchant, and Mrs. I. M. Boorman; T. Blackman, pharmacist; Mrs. E. LeStrange; Miss M. Morrish; Miss A. L. Morrish; and C. E. Brooks, publisher, all of Malvern Link. No initial public issue. M. J. Boorman is managing director, with 150*l.* per annum. Registered office, Victoria House, Malvern Link, Worcs.

**CHARLES WALKER (HARROGATE), LTD.**—Capital, 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by C. Walker at 11 Coldbath Road, Harrogate, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dysalsters, dealers in photographic apparatus and materials, oil and colour men, etc. The first subscribers are: C. Walker, 211 Coldbath Road, Harrogate, chemist; Mrs. E. A. Walker, Harrogate; Miss L. Walker, Leeds; Miss A. Walker, Leeds; Miss E. Walker, Leeds; Miss A. E. Walker, Leeds; and B. C. Dawson, Leeds, incorporated accountant. No initial public issue. C. Walker is the first director, and may retain office for life. Registered office, 17 and 18 Quebec Street Chambers, Leeds.

**SAUNDERS BROS. & Co., LTD.**—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of chemical manufacturers and dealers carried on at 12 Third Cross Road, Twickenham, as "Saunders Bros. & Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of chemists, druggists, dysalsters, etc. The first subscribers are: J. W. Brownless, M.R.C.V.S., 1 Castelnau, Barnes; A. W. Aris, 25 Clovelly Road, Acton Lane, Chiswick, works-manager; Lillian E. Hill, 54 Sunwell Street, Peckham, clerk; Alice M. Vaughan, 20 Wickham Road, Becken-

ham, clerk; S. M. Scott, 27 Brunswick Square, W.C., secretary; A. P. Smith, F.I.C., 26 Goodge Street, W., analytical and consulting chemist; R. Vaughan, 9 Pedford Row, W.C., art-cled clerk.

**E. H. HALL, LTD.**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by E. H. Hall at 60 Church Vale, Handsworth, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. The first subscribers are: T. W. Hall, postmaster, and Mrs. E. H. Hall, 60 Church Vale, Handsworth; W. Wakefield, 20 Hatfield Road, Handsworth, surgeon; T. Siddles, 3 Clinton Street, Winsor Green, metal-roller; W. J. Bateman, 11 Haliscombe, Fentham Road, Handsworth, engraver; T. E. Kimberley, 55 Temple Row, Birmingham, C.A.; and J. C. Leventon, 100 Earlsbury Gardens, Birchfield, shipping agent. No initial public issue. The first directors are E. H. Hall and T. W. Hall. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Church Vale Drug-stores, 60 Church Vale, Handsworth.

**SIMCOCK, LTD.**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by T. A. Shaw at Leeds as T. W. Simcock, to adopt an agreement with the said vendor, and to carry on the business of druggists' sundriesmen, wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, dysalsters, wine and spirit merchants, oil and colour men, etc. The first subscribers (each with one share) are: T. A. Shaw, 19 Sholebroke View, Leeds, chemist; F. W. Roper, 4 Roundhay Place, Ilarehills Lane, Leeds, coal-merchant; F. J. Coleman, 60 Spencer Place, Leeds, medical practitioner; W. W. Brigham, 16 Grange View, Leeds, bank cashier; H. G. S. Calvert, 10 Beech Grove Terrace, Leeds, patent-food manufacturer; G. E. Chiveley, 14 Sholebroke View, Leeds, leather-manufacturer; J. H. Smith, 15 Sholebroke View, Leeds, traveller. No initial public issue. The first directors are T. A. Shaw (chairman) and F. W. Roper. Qualification 100*l.*; remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 16 Bank Street, Leeds.

**EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.**—The warrants for dividends on preference shares in this company were posted on March 31.

**SALE OF SHARES.**—At Sheffield last week 2*l.* 2*s.* each was obtained for fifty 1*l.* shares in Boots (Eastern), Ltd., and 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* each for 201 similar shares; while eighty 1*l.* six-per-cent. preference shares in Boots (Eastern) sold at 1*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* each.

**BROOKE, SIMFSON & SFILLER, LTD.**—At an extraordinary meeting of this company, held at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., on March 29, it was agreed by a majority that the company be voluntarily wound up, and that Mr. J. H. Champness be appointed liquidator.

**SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.**—Mr. Thomas Barclay presided on March 27 at the annual meeting of this company, held at the offices in Birmingham. In moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, March 25, p. 477) he said that the steady upward tendency of the business, which had always characterised it, has been maintained during the past year. From 1898, the first year of the company, up to 1904 the sales have increased by over 60 per cent., and profits by 30 per cent., which shows that the company is keeping pace with the times. The report and balance-sheet show that, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, and directors' remuneration, there is a balance of profit for the year of 14,408*l.* 17*s.* These results have not been obtained without strenuous and united effort, as there have been exceptional difficulties to encounter, among them the stagnation of business in South Africa, the effect of which has been seriously felt by this company, as by many others. Mr. A. W. Southall seconded, and the report was passed with unanimity. Mr. Gilbert Southall was re-elected a director.

**SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.**—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on March 24, Mr. G. Beetham Batchelor presiding. Besides the ordinary business the meeting was called to consider resolutions to the effect (1) that the capital of the company be increased to 300,000*l.* by the creation of 20,000 additional ordinary shares of 5*l.* each; (2) that the articles of association be altered by inserting an article to the effect that the directors may, with the sanction of the company in general meeting, distribute in shares, by way of a special dividend or bonus, the whole or any part of any accumulated undivided profits; (3) that an article, to the effect that the directors' remuneration be 1,600*l.* per annum and such further sum (if any) as the company in general meeting may from time to time determine, be substituted for article 100; (4) that a bonus of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share on each of the ordinary shares be declared distributable out of the accumulated undivided profits; and (5) that such bonus be distributed in fully paid up ordinary shares by the allotment to each ordinary shareholder of one 5*l.* fully paid share for each two held. After the Chairman had explained the balance-sheet (see *C. & D.*, March 25, p. 477) the report was adopted and the resolutions passed without criticism.



## Trade Notes.

**MESSRS. JOHN RICHARDSON & Co. (LEICESTER), LTD.,** have for the fifth time secured the triennial contract for the supply of drugs and medicines to the British Navy.

**CYLLIN IN SPRUE.**—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, E.C., have had reprinted an article that appeared in the "Journal of Tropical Medicine," by Dr. W. Hartigan, on "The Use of Cyllin in Sprue." Copies of the pamphlet can be had by those interested in the treatment of this particularly intractable disease.

**"PALATINOIDS" AT THE ANTARCTIC.**—We mentioned last October that Messrs. Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Ltd., had supplied a medicine-chest of palatinoids to the *Discovery* Antarctic expedition. They have now reproduced in facsimile the letter from Dr. Koettlitz, chief medical officer, as testimony that their goods formed a considerable part of the medical equipment and that they were ordered and paid for.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE.**—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have just issued the new edition of their photographic catalogue. Some alterations—chiefly increases—have, they inform us, been made in the trade discounts, and improvements have naturally been made in the specifications of the various cameras of the company's manufacture. The list, which is illustrated and runs to over 240 pages, is supplied to chemists on application.

**ETHYL-CHLORIDE BIBLIOGRAPHY.**—Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., of Edinburgh and London, who are manufacturers of ethyl chloride, an article which a few years ago was entirely imported, have just published a useful sixteen-page pamphlet entitled "Bibliography Relating to Chloride of Ethyl." This gives references to English publications during the past five years, also to Continental authors, and covers general anaesthesia rather than local. A copy of the Bibliography will be sent to any of our subscribers who ask for it. The London address is 143 Farringdon Road, E.C.

**BOVRIL BONUS PICTURE.**—The success which has attended the scheme by Bovril, Ltd., of presenting to users of bovril a good picture in return for so many coupons is sure to be continued by the new picture which they have got Messrs. C. W. Faulkner & Co. to print for them. It is a photographic reproduction of Mr. Fred Morgan's painting, "Little Lady Bountiful," and measures 28½ by 19½ inches. A copy of this is to be given to anyone who sends the company coupons to the value of 21s., and until the end of June each jar of bovril will carry an equivalent coupon with it. This is a matter which chemists should make known to their customers, many of whom are so intent on the bovril that they may overlook the picture.

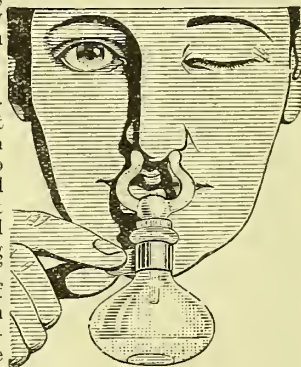
**PROTECTED.**—The additions to the P.A.T.A. protected list during March include Allen's hair-restorer and "Zylo-balsamum"; Armour's seasoned fluid beef and peptonising-powders; "Bridal Bouquet Bloom"; Brill's "Sea-baths"; "Celsus" Muscle-invigorator; Christy's lock and key poison-bottle, and ditto filled with carbolic acid; "Doricene"; eau de Cologne, "Four Courts" brand; Emerson's "bromo-seltzer"; "Eucryl" soap and tooth-powder; "Fairilene"; "Formawn"; Hockin's asthma-remedy; "Luddington" oils; "Melrose" hair-restorer; Nicholl's food of health and sanitary soap; "Oowana" scap-bowls; Prince's powder for silver; "Sol" malted food; "Velvane" cream; "Viking" essences, foods, wines, etc.; "Vitaloids."

**WEED-KILLER.**—The season is now on when garden-paths begin to show weeds, and careful gardeners want to keep them down with weed-killer. The "Eureka" brand is one of the most popular, and is manufactured by Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., Lincoln, who send out two qualities, powder and liquid. The powder is put up in attractive enamelled tins and has advantages over the liquid weed killer, as the packages are free, the powder is readily mixed, keeps good any length of time and is easier to handle. We call attention to this matter because arsenical weed-killers may only be legally sold by registered chemists, and it is desirable that they should meet legitimate public demand for the article. Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward give every assistance to retail chemists by supplying good advertising matter.

**CALCIUM METAL.**—Messrs. Armbricht, Nelson & Co., 71 and 73 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W., were exhibiting metallic calcium at the Royal Institution last Friday. The metal is prepared by a new electrolytic process. The cathode is so arranged that it only just touches the surface of fused calcium chloride, a small layer of fused calcium forming under the cathode. The cathode is slightly raised as soon as a little calcium has collected, the metal thus coming into a cooler zone and solidifying. By raising the cathode little by little an irregular rod of calcium is built up, this being the form in which the metal is supplied. The rods are from 4 to 12 inches long, weighing from 4 to 16 oz., and are thickly coated with paraffin wax to prevent tarnishing. The metal is only slowly acted upon by water, and is used for preparing calcium amalgam. Other uses for the metal will probably be discovered now that the price (1s. 6d. an ounce) permits of experimental work being done at little cost.

**FORMAWN.**—Readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will have noticed that the Odol Chemical-works, 26 South-

wark Bridge Road, S.E., are advertising a new treatment for nasal catarrh under the name of "Formawn." This is the short name for chlor-methyl-menthyl-ether, a product which in contact with warm water splits up into menthol, formaldehyde, and hydrochloric acid, the first two being volatilised and the last-named remaining in the water. "Formawn" is supplied in the form of tablets, and one is placed in the inhaler previously half-filled with hot water. The vapours given off are inhaled through the nostrils, the top of the inhaler being shaped so as to facilitate this operation. "Formawn" is also supplied as a medicated wool for inserting in the nostrils, this form of the remedy being specially for use in slight cases. We have tried the inhaler, in one case of cold in the head, with success; and although it is not advisable to formulate views from one case, it looks as though the claims made on behalf of the remedy are justified.



## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the sub-jointed inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), will be esteemed.

- 149/39. Who are the makers of "York" baby-soothers?
- 143/66. Who are the makers of "Kleevo"?
- 149/69. Who are the proprietors of Mead's nasal douches?
- 180/28. Who makes Perry's "Barm of Syriacum"?
- 156/70. Makers of "Paranaph," a veterinary remedy.
- 150/63. Who are the makers of a patent barb-stopper for sauce and other bottles?
- 155/45. Makers of "Cerasin" bottles for use as hydro-fluoric-acid containers.
- 169/28. What is the composition, or who is the maker, of "Treak Farook" and "Oleum Nigrum," two internal remedies used in India for the treatment of beri-beri?
- 175/42. Address or agent's name of the Lofoten Oil Co.
- 175/18. Who are the manufacturers of effervescent kola "Ambar"?
- 178/90. Who are the agents for "Bisonin"?
- 177/50. Address of makers of automatic machines which deliver liquids.
- 178/4. Present address of the Keeley Institute, late of West Bolton Gardens.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### Impotent Opposition.

SIR,—The cartoon in Boots' advertisement does not appear to me to be clever, witty, or true. It might be improved in the last respect. It might, for instance, be recast, and the Pharmaceutical Society might be put in the background as a great rock raising its top skyward, whilst around its base lap the greasy wavelets of a muddy exhausted tide. In the foreground the last dying efforts of this tide might be seen expending themselves on a pile of carpet bags, umbrellas, picture-frames, and rat-traps, articles which the owners are easily and merrily removing to a place of safety. Recast in this way it would convey truth, but no improvement could make so crude a thing either witty or clever. Opposition of this kind is now impotent; a very little change in this world would convert it into one more offensive and not less true. It is not Boots or any of their kind who are now stopping progress in pharmaceutical legislation. They may very well be ignored in the fight. The real barrier now is the state of the House of Commons. Parliament, as it exists, has practically ceased to be of any use to the country. It may be about as interesting as a game of football to watch six hundred men, more or less, arranging themselves in parties, and hurling recrimination at each other from the safe shelter of effete rules and regulations, but it is not business. So long as this state of matters exists I see little chance for our Bill, or any private Bill, making much progress. I believe we are on the brink of great constitutional changes in this country, I mean in so far as the Parliamentary machine is concerned, but they will occupy the attention of all classes, and chemists may just have to wait till this very real tide goes by. Meanwhile, Mr. Boot can be making a cartoon of it. If no other purpose can be served, he can at least give prominent places to Batty Langley, Alexander Cross, and all the rest of them. Dumfries, March 27. JAMES REID.

#### Co-operative Stores and Protected Articles.

SIR,—It would be a waste of energy to try to remedy the underselling of proprietary articles by co-operative stores. It is quite probable that a big company may take up the manufacture of popular proprietary articles and advertise the same to the public. By big company I mean some of the retail stores or wholesale drug-houses. In such a case the poor chemist would be in a worse plight than at present. "Little Jap" says that "in co-operation lies the chemist's salvation—even although we object to it in principle." Why object to it "in principle"? The chemists of Great Britain are entitled to co-operate in their own business. A Proprietary Articles Trading Association with registered chemists as shareholders, and "a few energetic business men" to direct its fortunes, would supply a felt want in pharmacy. I, too, like "Little Jap," have had this idea for years. I take it that the chemists are the authorised compounders of medicines, whether as physicians' prescriptions, family recipes, or proprietary articles for self-medication. The chemist passes his examination to safeguard the public, but so long as he sells secret and sometimes dangerous nostrums he is not fulfilling the ends for which a chemist he was created. "To refuse to stock is suicidal." Why? Is it not because he cannot help himself? The public demand the remedies advertised to them. But the chemist fulfils his functions by supplying those made only by himself or of known composition. A company of chemists to make and advertise these is the surest way of accomplishing this very desirable object. The capture of the proprietary trade by chemists on behalf of the public would be a step in the right direction, and would do us all more good than even the passing

of a Pharmacy Bill. Will "Little Jap" communicate with me direct? LITTLE JAP No. 2. (176/13.)

SIR,—It is perhaps as well that Ellimans have shown their hand so there may be no misapprehension as to whose side they take in the battle of co-operative societies *v.* the retail chemist, for I verily believe that the chemists of this country have always looked up to Ellimans as being a firm beyond reproach in the matter of seeing that their terms for the retail sale of their goods are strictly adhered to by all, so that all were on the same footing, or else supplies were rigidly refused. In their letter of March 14 they say "it is of no use for other distributors to expect to win in any sort of a fight to compel the co-operative societies to trade differently," which means that chemists are advised by Ellimans to sit down quietly while co-ops. sell at 12½ per cent. below them on protected articles (members and non-members participating in such divi), being assisted in this extermination of the chemist retailer by such as those who say, "We cannot afford to refuse their custom." The point that occurs to me is, Can such as Ellimans afford to ignore the chemist as a distributor of their goods? It may be information to such as Ellimans (for they are by no means alone in the matter) that we in Barnsley have so placed the matter before the Barnsley British Co-operative Society (one of the biggest societies in the Kingdom) that they, seeing how unjust and unfair it would be to give checks or a divi on protected articles, have long since ceased to do so on such goods, including Ellimans. I, myself, am a firm believer in free trade in all goods, but if we are to have protected articles, let it be a fair field and no favour; failing which, the sooner chemists break away from the P.A.T.A., Ellimans, and all such partial protection, the better.

Yours faithfully,

Barnsley, March 25.

ARTHUR OGLESBY.

#### Trade-marks Bill.

SIR,—With reference to the article on the above subject on p. 472 of your issue of March 25, I am instructed to state that this Bill is based upon the Bill of the London Chamber of Commerce introduced by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, M.P., in 1902, and is the direct outcome of the Chamber's action for years past in endeavouring to secure the reform of Trade-mark legislation. It contains various clauses and general principles of which the Chamber is the author. The Bill, which is drawn in the interests of trade-mark owners and users, is essentially a commercial measure, and, subject to a few amendments on secondary points (which can be moved in Committee), it may be regarded as generally approved and unopposed. The principle of the Bill was accepted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce some few weeks ago, when the following resolution (drafted by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, M.P., and moved by the Chairman of the Trade-marks Section of this Chamber) was unanimously adopted:

That this Association reaffirms the necessity for an amendment of the law relating to trade-marks, and approves the Bill prepared by the London Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Fletcher Moulton, and requests his Majesty's Government to give facilities for the reference of this Bill to the Grand Committee on law with the ultimate object of legislation under the auspices of the Government.

Yours faithfully,

KENRIC B. MURRAY.

Secretary, London Chamber of Commerce.

Oxford Court, E.C., March 28.

[Last year (*C. & D.*, June 4, p. 905) Mr. Murray wrote to us on behalf of the Trade-marks Section of his Chamber, stating that the Section disapproved of Mr. Moulton's Bill, and it was to this fact we referred last week.—EDITOR.]

#### What is Turpentine?

SIR,—Thanks for information [see *C. & D.*, March 25, p. 481], but if it means anything it means that "turpentine" is not turpentine, and that if the pharmacist, in response to the ordinary demand for a pennyworth of turpentine, were to supply the best American article, he would be liable to a fine under the Food and Drugs Act because of the combined authority of the B.P. and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that the oleo-resin should be supplied. What I wish to elucidate is this. If the food and drug inspector were to purchase from a chemist a pennyworth of turpentine, and were supplied by five different men with the following: (1) American spirit of turpentine (listed at 39s. 9d. per cwt.): would it be right? You say, No. [We simply quoted what the B.P.



says, and whether the article sold as "turpentine" is right or wrong depends on what it is for. Dr. McWalter put to us an unqualified question, and we gave a straight reply.—Ed.] (2) Russian turpentine (listed at 21s. per cwt.): would it be right? (3) English turpentine, so called (listed at 1s. 5d. per gal.): would it be right? (4) French turpentine, levorotatory: would it be right? (5) Turpentine of the penny bottler, apparently a resin oil: would it be right? For the moment we may leave out of consideration the case where the article supplied answers to the sp. gr. 0.860 to 0.880 and boiling at 160° C., together with other tests of the B.P., but is really a mixture of petroleum with Russian turpentine. Obviously this matter may at any moment become of more than academic interest to the pharmacist.

Yours truly,

J. C. McWALTER.

Dublin, March 25.

#### Letters in Brief.

**SAMPLES OF CAPSULOIDS.**—*The Capsuloid Co., Ltd.*, writing in regard to the free sample box supplied by them when three boxes are ordered, say: "We do not supply, as stated, four boxes of 'Capsuloids' at the price of three; in fact, it would be impossible for us to do so and make a profit. What we do is this: To any person who cuts out a coupon and forwards same to us, together with 6s. 9d., we send three boxes of 'Capsuloids,' and a little sample box containing eight or nine 'Capsuloids.' The person, therefore, pays out his money two or three days before getting the goods. He also pays a penny for the postal order, and a penny for postage, besides supplying paper and envelope, and purchasing a paper from which to cut a coupon. Then, in addition to this, he takes the chance of losing his money on the way, and this is, in our experience, a chance of considerable importance. That same person could walk into any chemist's and purchase one box for 2s. 3d., or, if he wishes to invest so much money at one time, he could purchase three boxes for 6s. 9d., thereby saving the cost of a paper, penny for the postage, a penny for the postal order, the cost of stationery, and the trouble of writing. For all of the latter he receives only eight or nine 'Capsuloids,' and that is very different from receiving a box. We were very careful to arrange the matter in this way, so that the person should pay more per 'Capsuloid' for the sample than he pays per 'Capsuloid' for those in the box." The company, therefore, hold that they take away nothing from chemists.

**CONTRACTS IN BRIEF.**—*Puzzled* (176/67), referring to quotation of iodoform at 8d. per oz., glycine at 4d. per lb., and castor oil at 2d. per lb. (*i.e.*, 20 to 40 per cent. below the manufacturers' prices) asks, "How is it done?"

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

**M.R.C.V.S.** (132/2).—**CATTLE-FOOD.**—We have submitted your sample to an expert, and he reports that it consists almost entirely of crushed wheat saturated with treacle. This opinion is expressed from a microscopic examination, and in view of the physical characters of the sample, your analysis bears out the above result.

**R. Y. M.** (92/42).—**EUCALPTUS AND HEMISINE IN TOOTH-EXTRACTIONS.**—According to the statements of Granjon, a mixture of 0.1 gram of a 1-per-cent. cocaine solution and 5 drops of a 0.01-per-cent. solution of adrenalin are the proportions to use for painless tooth-extraction. Eucaine is administered in the same doses, but is less toxic than cocaine, and hemisine is a suprarenal-gland principle allied to adrenalin.

**G. R. H.** (126/62).—(1) **NURSERY NIT-OINTMENT, NON-POISONOUS.**—We suggested the use of naphthalene (5j. to 3j.) in plain pomade some time ago, and this brought the information that extract of quassia rubbed up with vaseline (10 grains to the ounce) is a better non-poisonous nursery-pomade. (2) "G. R. H." asks if some brother chemist who has fitted up a drying-cupboard (for bottles, etc.) in connection with a kitchen-range would supply working particulars.

**J. W. T.** (126/2).—**SHEEP-DIP.**—The sample you send is made by heating resin soap and tar oils together in such proportions that a perfect emulsion results in mixing with water. It is these proportions and the methods of making the dip that form the dip-makers' trade secrets.

**Syphons** (120/3).—**SYPHON-CHECKING BOOK.**—The cheapest system is to buy a blank book—a suitable size is 9 inches long by 4 inches wide (costing about a shilling)—and rule three lines down the pages at 1 inch, 2½ inches, and 3¼ inches from

the left-hand side and transversely rule sufficient lines to make spaces for eighteen syphons. The first space is for the consecutive number of the syphon and the kind, the second space takes the name and address of the customer, and the third and fourth spaces the dates when the syphon went out and returned. Labels for the syphons will need to be printed 2 by 2½ inches, being a suitable size (costing about 2s. a thousand). The upper part of the label is left blank for adding the number of the syphon, while the bottom part has printed upon it the name and address of the chemist and a warning as to the ownership of the syphon. When the syphons are taken into stock each receives a label with the consecutive number, at the corresponding number in the checking-book being recorded the kind of contents of the syphon. When a customer comes in for, say, a syphon of potash-water, one in stock is given numbered, say, 3,640. This number is turned up in the checking-book and an entry made of the customer's name and address, and the date. When the syphon is returned, the returned date is added.

**C. A. S.** (122/18).—**WINDOW-TICKET INK.**—The following has been recommended for use with a sign-marker:

Asphaltum	...	...	...	16 parts
Venice turpentine	...	...	...	18 parts
Lampblack	...	...	...	4 parts
Turpentine	...	...	...	40 parts

Mix.

**J. T. M.** (U.S.A.) (139/9).—**TREATMENT OF ULCER ON THE LEG.**—We gave an outline of this as recently as November 12, 1904, but as you are a new subscriber we will repeat the information by post.

**G. B. W.** (120/6) asks for information as to how he can make a dog's hair curl. The alkaline liquids mentioned for this purpose in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" have been tried, but the effect is not pronounced enough. Perhaps some "doggy" chemist can tell us if there is any known method for doing what "G. B. W." requires.

**Dundee** (129/35).—Your best way would be to start with a solution of quinine and iron citrate in chloroform-water and disguise the colour if you wish to make a distinctive proprietary tonic. You will never get a nice mixture with a cinchona preparation and an iron salt.

**Hypo** (116/66).—(1) The coloured liquid which separates from the lanoline, salicylic acid, and resorcin ointment is the result of a reaction between the last two mentioned chemicals, the water being separated from the lanoline. Anhydrous lanoline would probably prevent the separation. (2) The **COLD CREAM** used for putting in tins does not contain water. It is a petroleum-jelly product such as the following:

White petroleum jelly	...	...	6 oz.
Paraffin wax	...	...	½ oz.
Essence of bergamot	...	...	12 drops
Oil of cloves	...	...	2 drops
Oil of geranium	...	...	4 drops

Mix.

**J. H. M.** (Cape Colony) (86/12).—**DRY SHAMPOO.**—The following is a typical formula for this:

White Castile soap	...	...	5j.
Oil of lavender	...	...	5j.
Rectified spirit	...	...	3iij.
Water	...	...	3iij.

Macerate for a day or two, filter, and add—

Solution of ammonia	...	...	5j.
---------------------	-----	-----	-----

Mix.

By using less water a quicker-drying wash is obtained, but the lathering effect is not so pronounced. The benzine liquids which were in use some few years ago have apparently dropped out in consequence of the accidents that resulted.

**T. M. Y.** (94/36).—Turpentine is coloured red with alkanet, yellow with butter-yellow (aniline dye), but we cannot say from experience what is the best blue colouring for turpentine.

**Student** (134/61).—**SPONGE BLEACHING.**—The use of potassium permanganate and sodium sulphite for sponge-bleaching depends on the fact that potassium permanganate is rapidly reduced by sulphites, the oxygen given off from the permanganate attacking the organic matter of the sponge, and the oxygen being in the nascent state the action is more energetic.

**Sindhi** (134/72).—**PREPARING ISINGLASS.**—The difference between the samples of isinglass you send is due to insufficient care in cleansing the bladders from mucus and blood on removing them from the fish. This is a defect which after-treatment cannot neutralise, as the use of bleaching-agents introduces undesirable impurities into the isinglass. The cleansing-process results in a considerable loss in weight, and hence is often not too thorough. The "cutting" of the isinglass is performed in this country, the flakes being soaked in water till pliable, trimmed, and dark parts removed with a knife. The isinglass is then rolled till of the thickness of paper, and cut into shreds in a special machine. The best grades of isinglass are used in cooking, the lower grades as finings for beer and wine.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 30.

THE business tone remains pretty much as previously reported, most of the price fluctuations being of a minor character. Quinine is quite neglected. Opium is still tending easier, and very quiet. Higher prices have been paid for blue Persian galls, and a good business has been done in tragacanth. Egyptian gum arabics are firmer. Cod-liver oil is lower, and the market closes weak owing to the excellent yield. Vanillin is also lower, owing to competition. Saffron is tending higher. Among chemicals, potash of prussiate and soda, copper sulphate, carbolic acid, benzols, sulphate of ammonia, are all easier. Citric acid is lower, and English saltpetre has been advanced by one maker. The following table shows the principal fluctuations of the week, including those occurring at the drug-auction to-day :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Cape	Galls (Pers.)	Acid, carbolic	Acid, citric
Potash nitrate	Honey (Jam.)	Ammonia	Calum.b.
Sarsaparilla	Nutmegs	sulphate	Gamboge
(grey)	Oil, pepper-	Benzols	Oil, cod liver
Tamarinds	mint (H.G.H.)	Buchu	Vanillin
(W.I.)	Pepper (Blk	Copper	Wax, Japanese
Turpentine	Singapore)	sulphate	
	Saffron	Opium	
	Wax, bees'	Orange-peel	
	(Zanzibar)	Pot. prussiate	
		and soda	

### Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, March 30 :—Japanese wax, menthol, and peppermint oil are all dull of sale. Turpentine oil is firmer and rhatany root is quoted at 50m. per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, March 30 :—Business here is fair. Opium is dull of sale and unaltered at \$2.97 per lb. for druggists' in case lots. Citronella oil is firm at 36c. per lb., and jaborandi is scarce at 14c. per lb. Ipecacuanha is firmly held at \$1.25 per lb., while peppermint oil is weak at \$3.10. Business in menthol is active at \$2.10, and Mexican sarsaparilla is easy at 9c. per lb.

BERGEN, March 29 :—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 17,910,000, against 14,811,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The yield of oil is now 13,208 barrels, against 5,275 barrels in the same week of 1904. The fishing at West Lofoten still continues, and the prospects for a good fishing at Finmarken are excellent. The market is therefore weak, and the lowest price now quoted on the Bergen market for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is 95s. per barrel, f.o.b.

AMSTERDAM, March 30 :—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 7,022 packages were offered, weighing 588,657 kilos. of bark and containing 29,917 kilos. sulphate of quinine. Of the above quantity 5,861 packages were sold at an average unit of 6.30c. per half-kilo., against 6.55c. per half-kilo. paid at the auction on February 23. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers : English and American factories, who bought the equivalent of 8,363 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 3,852 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 4,983 kilos.; the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories, 3,070 kilos.; and various buyers, 5,305

kilos. The price paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 9½c. to 59¼c., and for druggists' bark from 4¼c. to 53¼c. was paid

### Spurious Spices.

At the annual meeting of Messrs. Joseph Travers & Sons, Ltd., the Chairman (Mr. J. Innes Rogers) referred to the gross adulteration carried on in pepper. The main difficulty to deal with, he said, was the sale of pepper bleached by strong acids so as to become light in colour, while it was deprived of its essential properties, so far as could be judged by the palate. In some parts of the country the sale of this bleached pepper was treated as a crime, while in others it passed without comment. He did not consider it a legitimate article to deal in, but the law should give an authoritative decision on the subject, for if it were considered allowable they would have no scruples in selling it. The sale as "ginger" of the almost worthless refuse left after the fermentation of ginger-beer was also another abuse which went on unchecked.

### Uganda Chillies.

The most important trade find in the Uganda Protectorate, and now about sixth in importance after ivory, rubber, skins, and fibres, is the export of this chillie. In 1903 there was no export of the article worth recording, so the rapid growth of the trade since the first months of last year is quite phenomenal. Henceforth Uganda may be classed as one of the most important sources for chillie pepper. From the ports of Entebbe, Munyonyo, and Juija on Lake Victoria Nyanza there have been exported the following quantities :

Month ending November 30, 1904, 65,300 lbs.

Month ending December 31, 1904, 131,796 lbs.

Month ending January 31, 1905, 129,774 lbs.

A total for the three months of over 145 tons. This was all shipped to Port Florence, the terminus of the Uganda railway in East Africa, for conveyance to the seaport of Mombasa, and thence to Europe by the three lines of steamers sailing there—the B.I.S.N. Co., the Austrian Lloyd's, and the German East Africa. The tree from which this chillie comes is a perennial; it grows wild all over the Central Lake provinces of the Colony, and, owing to the regular rainfall, yields fruit all the year most prolifically. The supply is practically unlimited. At present it is collected principally in Usoga by the natives from wild plants found in Shambas (plantations) of bananas, most of which have been deserted or which have lost their inhabitants from sleeping-sickness; but here and there patches are being grown, and half-a-dozen European planters are taking up the culture. In view of the quantity available, the supply must soon overtake the demand, and a considerable drop in price may be expected. The present lowest wholesale price at Juija, the principal port of shipment, is 5s. 4d. = 7s. per frasila of 35 lbs. weight. The shippers are Indian traders, who are making handsome profits by paying the natives principally in kind (cloth, etc.). Owing to the fact that the natives collect the fruit in their own time, and they being consequently ready to accept a low remuneration, a fall in price might render cultivation by planters unprofitable. The chillie, though the smallest, is probably the hottest of all, and it is quite evident that sauce and cayenne makers have rapidly found out its value. The seed will not germinate in the open, the sun being too fierce; it seems to prefer some shady nook or crack in the rock, or takes root under an old piece of damp, decaying wood. A good tree will easily yield ½ to 1 lb. of fruit at one picking.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is easier, 39° to 40° C. crystals being quoted 6d. and 34° to 35° C. 5¼d. per lb. 50 per cent. *crude* is 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d., 60 per cent. 1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9½d., and 75 per cent. 2s. 3d. per gal.

ACID, CITRIC.—English is ½d. per lb. lower, being now quoted at 1s. 2d., and foreign 1s. 1¼d.

AMYL ACETATE is quoted 84s. per cwt. net, c.i.f. London, in 1-cwt. carboys.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The easier tendency noticeable for some weeks past has brought out sellers of ordinary brands of sulphate at 21l. per ton, which is 5s. lower. Liverpool is unaltered at 22l.

CINCHONA.—The shipments of bark from Java have been as follows :

March, 1905.			
	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1905 ...	1,000,000	1898 ...	700,000
1904 ...	506,000	1897 ...	504,000
1903 ...	1,050,000	1896 ...	557,000
1902 ...	691,000	1895 ...	449,000
1901 ...	875,000	1894 ...	522,000
1900 ...	650,000	1893 ...	626,000
1899 ...	977,000		



## January to March.

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1905 ...	2,507,000	1898 ...	2,356,000
1904 ...	2,423,000	1897 ...	1,350,000
1903 ...	2,304,000	1896 ...	2,073,000
1902 ...	2,155,000	1895 ...	1,862,000
1901 ...	2,623,000	1894 ...	1,873,000
1900 ...	1,906,000	1893 ...	1,881,000
1899 ...	2,025,800		

The above figures were known in Amsterdam on Tuesday, March 28. It is said that 370,000 lbs. of the March exports have been shipped by sailer, so they will not arrive for at least three months. It is thought, therefore, that the next two auctions in Amsterdam will be light. In the drug-auctions 28 serons of fair Huanuco quill sold at from 8½d. to 8½d. per lb.; 54 serons, mostly Huanuco, which had not arrived in time for inspection, are to be sold on Monday.

ERGOT has been in rather more demand. Russian is quoted 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 5¾d., c.i.f.

HYDROKINONE.—An advice from Germany states that in consequence of a large production and keen competition among manufacturers the article is in a depressed condition. It is possible to buy large quantities at about 7m. per kilo. In the circumstances it is doubtful whether the lowest point has been reached.

LACTOPHENIN.—The prevalence of typhoid fever in this country has created a fair demand for this antipyretic, the price of which is 1s. 9d. per oz. net.

LITHIA CARBONATE, in lots of 1 cwt., is quoted 5s. per lb. net.

LYCOPodium.—An advice from the Continent states that the lowest current offers on behalf of the Russian shippers are at about 780m. per 100 kilos. A few parcels have been offered at this price, with the notification that when disposed of an advance would have to be paid for further lots. The high price, it appears, has caused buyers to restrict their purchases as far as possible, and occasionally substitutes are being used.

MARSHMALLOW.—It is reported from Bavaria that the stocks of root, in spite of the good harvest in the autumn, have decreased considerably, and little is now expected from the producers. The consumption in Germany has been very large in consequence of the unhealthy weather. The demand has been chiefly for the better qualities, which are consequently scarce. An advance of a few marks has been made in first-hand offers, and there is every probability that they will be maintained.

MUSK.—Artificial to fair quality is quoted 5s. per oz.

OIL, CASTOR, is quiet. Hull make for prompt delivery is quoted 23l. 7s. 6d. per ton for firsts and 20l. 7s. 6d. for seconds; March to June delivery 23l. 12s. 6d. per ton for firsts and 21l. 12s. 6d. per ton for seconds, delivered free ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The latest information will be found in our cablegram, from which it will be seen the Bergen price has been reduced to 95s. f.o.b., which is quite 5s. lower. Early in the week London agents were quoting 100s. to 105s. per barrel c.i.f., but with the excellent yield of oil the market is weak and declining.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 25 that the output of the fisheries during the week ending March 18 was rather favourable and up to expectations. The tendency of the oil-market was; therefore, during the first days of the following week somewhat easier, and prices dropped 5s. to 10s. The market was, however, alarmed by the Lofoten report on Wednesday that the cod were already on the spawning-point at several places in Lofoten. This should mean that the fishing would be shorter than supposed, as the cod generally do not stay any length of time on the banks when they have spawned, but withdraw to the ocean whence they came. As there was still no sign of fishing in the east of Lofoten, and the fishing in the western places appeared decreasing, there was again a firmer tendency on the market, but holders were unable to rise prices above last quotation of 112s. per barrel, f.o.b., for finest Lofoten non-congealing cod-liver oil. At Finnmarken, the prospects are still very favourable, although the latest reports show more uneven catches. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 933 barrels, against 712 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

A Christiania report, dated March 21, states that the Lofoten fisheries during the week were favoured with good

weather, and the catch has therefore been satisfactory in Western Lofoten, while in Eastern Lofoten nothing has been done.

## Lofoten.

	Millions cod	Steam refined oil (hect.)	Liver for other oils (hect.)
March 16, 1901 ...	5.5	6.806	3,610
" 15, 1902 ...	7.9	5,788	1,784
" 21, 1903 ...	2.0	135	329
" 19, 1904 ...	2.0	683	324
" 21, 1905 ...	4.7	3,723	993

## Total for the whole of Norway.

	Millions cod	Steam refined oil (hect.)	Liver for other oils (hect.)
March 15, 1902 ...	16.5	11,213	7,421
" 20, 1903 ...	7.4	1,156	2,355
" 19, 1904 ...	12.7	5,548	3,372
" 21, 1905 ...	11.4	9,344	2,870

OIL, WOOD.—Hankow is quoted at about 25s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., and last week 100 tons sold at about the equivalent c.i.f. price New York.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—The scarcity of *Neroli* oil continues, and dealers report great difficulty in obtaining their wants. Good brands are quoted at from 11s. to 12s. per oz. Finest French *Rosemary* is quoted 3s. 9d. per lb. downwards. Prices of *Lemon* oil in Messina continue to rise, and 2s. 9d., c.i.f., is said to have been paid for new crop for shipment; on the spot, however, there are sellers at several pence below this figure. The advance in Messina is attributed to severe snow storms, which have done considerable damage to the lemon-trees. *Star Aniseed* oil is unaltered, at 4s. 9d. spot. *Citronella* oil in cases is quoted 1s. 7d. spot. The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to March 6, 1905, were 240,679 lbs., against 161,842 lbs., 190,313 lbs., and 158,880 lbs. during the corresponding periods of 1904-3-2. So far this year the United States has received 127,408 lbs., the U.K. 77,258 lbs., and Germany 17,028 lbs. *Lemongrass* oil is firm at 8½d. per oz., at which business has been done. *Juniper* oil from berries (B.P.) is quoted 2s. 4d. per lb. net, in tins, and from *wood* 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. net is asked. There is rather a firmer tone for American H.G.H. *Peppermint* oil, small spot sales having been made at from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. spot, and in some instances 14s. 9d. is wanted. Wayne County is quoted 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. spot and Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) 4s. to 4s. 3d.

OPIMUM.—The London market is quiet, with a few sales of manufacturing qualities at rather easier prices, and in Turkey druggists' the business has been quite retail at about 7s. 9d. for good.

SMYRNA, March 24.—The sales this week amount to 19 cases as follows: Nine cases fine extra Karahissar for speculators, seven cases Yerli and Karahissar for the Continent, and 3 cases Yerli extra for America. There has been severe frost throughout the sowing districts this week, which has done further damage to the opium-crop. It is now expected that we shall have about a third only of last year's outturn, which was 10,500 cases all told. The stock still remaining over on the growing markets amounts to about 700 cases. The stock in first and second hands amounts to 4,066 cases, against 3,290 at same period last year, and in Constantinople the stock is 1,133 cases, against 7,477 cases.

SMYRNA, March 18.—The situation is unaltered, the sales during the week amounting to 71 cases tale quale of all descriptions for export, at the equivalent of from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. The market closed firm, and the arrivals of opium in Smyrna amount to 4,560 cases, against 1,947 cases at the same time last year.

QUININE.—No business whatever has transpired this week and quotations are unaltered, market value being 10½d. per oz. spot for good brands of German sulphate.

SAFFRON.—Very firm and in higher tendency. Superior Valencia is quoted 28s., seconds, 26s. 6d., and Bajo 25s. 6d. per lb., all B.P.

SALOL is very firm, and a rumour has been current that an advance may take place on the part of makers; 1s. 8d. net is quoted.

SALTPETRE.—One maker of English refined has advanced his price 10s. per ton, to 23s. per cwt., for casks, less a discount, and 24s. net in kegs.

SENEGA.—There is no demand, but the price is steady at 2s. 9d. per lb., net.



**SHELLAC.**—The delivery market last week closed with an advance of 2s. to 3s., June TN selling at 153s. to 154s., and since then the firmer tone has been maintained, although little business has been done, June delivery being quoted 155s., with sellers reserved. On the spot small sales of fair TN orange have been made on the basis of 150s. for fair blocky AC Garnet at 140s., and good pale 150s., being firm. Good descriptions of Buttons have been inquired for.

**SPICES.**—At auction on Wednesday 80 barrels Jamaica *Ginger* sold at 38s. 6d. for fair washed, 33s. 6d. to 36s. for good common, and 30s. to 32s. for common. Unsorted Cochin native cut was bought in at 34s. for wormy, and rough Calicut at 21s. Japan limed was bought in at 17s. Fair Singapore *Pepper* was bought in at 5½d., and greyish at 5¼d. Privately the market is firmer to arrive, the business including 25 tons March-May shipment at 5½d., and further buyers. Fair on the spot is quoted 5½d. to 5¼d. White Singapore pepper was bought in at 9d. to 9¼d. for fine and good fair, Siam at 8d. Privately the market is quiet at 8¼d. for fair Singapore. *Pimento* was steady, 500 bags selling, without reserve, at 2¼d. to 2½d. for fair. West Indian *Nutmegs* were firm to ¾d. per lb. dearer; and *Mace* was steady, the sales including West Indian at 1s. 8d. for fine pale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for fair, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for red. Large red Japan *Chillies* were bought at 34s., Mombasa partly sold at 30s. for fair, and Nyassaland were bought in at 40s. per cwt. Of Zanzibar *Cloves* 100 bales were bought in at 4¾d. for fair; privately 4½d. has been paid on the spot, and on Wednesday June-August delivery sold at 4½d., being firmer compared with sales for this position made earlier in the week. To-day April-June sold 4¼d.

**TARTAR EMETIC** is quoted 8d. to 9d. per lb. net in 1-cwt. kegs.

**TRAGACANTH.**—A fair quantity has changed hands, principally thirds, at between 11l. and 12l. 10s. per cwt., these prices being a shade easier. Large sales of low Persian hoggy kinds have also been made, and there has also been a good business in Bussorah description, but the market is now practically bare.

**TURMERIC.**—Good Madras quality is worth from 16s. to 17s. 6d. Several hundred bags have been sold, including finger at 14s. and split bulbs at 8s. 6d. per cwt. Bengal is quoted 12s. to 12s. 6d. In the drug auction 12 bags wormy Madras bulbs brought 8s. to 11s., and dull finger 10s. 6d. per cwt.; for fair bright finger 18s. was wanted.

**VANILLIN.**—Lower. Keen competition characterises this article, a genuine make of which is quoted 17s. per lb. in lots of at least 500 oz.

### London Drug-auctions.

At the auction of first-hand goods held to-day a fair proportion of the offerings was disposed of, but prices were mostly in buyers' favour. Cape aloes are now scarce and held for higher prices. Good Zanzibar in small skins brought steady rates. Sumatra benzoin was in better demand than usual, and brought easier prices. Holders of buchu could make no progress whatever, and in order to effect business lower prices would have to be accepted. Calumba sold cheaply, as the new crop is shortly expected to be at hand. Cardamoms brought irregular but generally firm prices, and for a parcel of cascara sagrada holders were very firm. Gamboge dropped about 2l. owing to better supply, and for Jamaica honey of the new crop rather dearer rates were paid. Ipecacuanha was flat and uninteresting. Myrrh is still held at famine prices, but no business was effected. Orange-peel is easier. The recent higher rates for lime oil were maintained. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was quite 1d. per lb. dearer, but other descriptions showed no change. Tinnevely senna was also unaltered, and for Jamaica and Zanzibar beeswax very firm prices were obtained. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
<b>Aloes—</b>			<b>Belladonna (Eng.).</b>	12	0
Cape .....	5	0	<b>Benzoin—</b>		
Mocha .....	19	19	Palembang .....	25	0
Socotrine .....	10	0	Sumatra .....	135	40
Zanzibar .....	13	13	Buchu .....	60	1
Aniseed .....	50	0	Calumba .....	67	52
Annatto-seed .....	12	6	Camphor .....	112	100
Antimony .....	46	0	Canuabis indica .....	6	0
Argol (Cape) .....	46	9	Cardamoms .....	264	238
<b>Balsam—</b>			Cashew-nuts .....	7	0
Peru .....	4	0	Cascara sagrada .....	250	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
<b>Chiretta</b> .....	34	0	<b>Oil—</b>		
<b>Cinchona</b> .....	102	28	cod-liver .....	25	0
<b>Civet</b> .....	1	0	eucalyptus .....	136	0
<b>Croton-seed</b> .....	60	0	lime .....	6	2
<b>Cuttle-fish bone</b> .....	15	0	peppermint .....	22	2
<b>Dragon's blood</b> .....	12	1	tea seed .....	3	0
<b>Ergot</b> .....	5	0	Orange-peel .....	24	7
<b>Gamboge</b> .....	20	16	Patchouli-leaves .....	90	0
<b>Gum arabic</b> .....	62	62	Rhatany .....	23	0
<b>Honey—</b>			<b>Rhubarb—</b>		
Jamaica .....	143	58	English .....	56	56
Cuban .....	25	0	Sandarac .....	10	0
<b>Insect-flowers</b> .....	16	16	Sarsaparilla .....	31	24
<b>Insect-powder</b> .....	16	0	Seedlac .....	4	4
<b>Ipecacuanha—</b>			<b>Senna—</b>		
Cartagena .....	1	1	Tinnevely .....	94	94
Rio (Matto Grosso) .....	20	6	Sticklac .....	9	9
Rio (Minas) .....	4	0	Tamarinds .....	5	5
<b>Juniper berries</b> .....	40	40	<b>Turmeric</b> .....	157	24
<b>Kola</b> .....	3	0	<b>Vermilion</b> .....	10	0
<b>Lemon-juice, raw.</b> .....	3	3	<b>Wax (bees)—</b>		
<b>Lime-juice (Conc.)</b> .....	1	0	Australian .....	12	0
<b>Musk-seed</b> .....	3	3	East Indian .....	76	5
<b>Myrrh</b> .....	19	0	Jamaica .....	5	5
<b>Nux vomica</b> .....	114	12	Morocco .....	30	*30
<b>Oil—</b>			Spanish .....	14	0
cedarwood .....	3	3	Zanzibar .....	120	88
chaulmoogra .....	5	0	<b>Wax, Japanese</b> .....	25	25

\* Sold privately.

**ALOES.**—Thirteen cases Zanzibar in small skins, which are much preferable, sold cheaply at from 50s. to 55s. per cwt. for good hard livers, at 45s. to 47s. for part soft and drossy, and at 32s. for common dark. Nineteen cases of low black, partly liquid, Mocha "strainings" in cases sold at 2s. 6d. per cwt. if pay charges. Good stiff Socotrine in kegs were limited at 80s. per cwt. Cape aloes are scarce and held for higher prices. For Good, hard, slightly dullish, 28s. was refused, and 27s. per cwt. was also refused for good seconds. The parcel offered to-day is said to be the only lot in London.

**ANNATTO.**—Fair bright Madras sold at 5½d. per lb.

**ARGOL.**—Good grey Cape was held at 50s. per cwt. Nine bags of brown and pinky sold at from 37s. 6d. to 40s.

**BALSAM, PERU.**—Guaranteed genuine was bought in at 4s. 6d. per lb.

**BELLADONNA.**—For 12 bags of English 45s. per cwt. was suggested as the price.

**BENZOIN.**—Of Sumatra benzoin rather more than usual found buyers, the principal sale being a string of 38 cases, which after a little persuasion brought 6l. 17s. 6d. for good fair almondy seconds, slightly false packed; ditto, rather more false packed, brought 6l. to 6l. 5s. subject, and good thirds 5l. 12s. 6d. subject. From another catalogue two cases brought 7l. for good seconds. A new parcel of Palembang was bought in at 50s. for fair seconds.

**BUCHU-LEAVES.**—A large quantity was on offer, and, although no business was done, prices were rather easier, fine bright green round being obtainable at 6½d. per lb. A bale of oval leaves brought 5d. per lb.

**CALUMBA.**—In anticipation of the new crop due shortly, holders were more anxious to sell, and rather lower prices were accepted. Ten bags of small dusty sorts were apparently sold at 17s. 6d. and 30 bales sold without reserve at 16s. for small to bold partly stemmy sorts, and a further 12 bags siftings brought 12s., without reserve.

**CAMPHOR.**—One hundred cases of unworked Japanese refined, in 2½-lb. slabs, sold at 2s. 6d. per lb., with one lot at 2s. 5d. Privately the market is extremely quiet, with sales of Japanese tablets at 2s. 9d. Two casks of German bells were bought in at 3s. 6d.

**CARDAMOMS** sold at irregular but firm prices. Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold pale, brought 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.; good bold palish to pale, partly open, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; good medium palish to pale 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; bold dullish 1s. 2d.; small and medium palish to pale 10d. to 1s., small 7d. to 8½d.; ordinary brown and split pickings 7½d. to 8½d.; good dark seed 10½d. to 11d. per lb. Sixteen bags of Mangalore were offered and sold, including small round yellowish, partly split, at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d., with yellow at 1s. 1d.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to March 6 have been as follows: 1905, 141,337 lbs.; 1904, 161,405 lbs.; 1903, 130,998 lbs.; and 1902, 129,785 lbs. So far this year the



United Kingdom has received 24,053 lbs., Germany 16,539 lbs., and India 90,807 lbs.,

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—A parcel of 250 bags 1903 crop, consisting of fair, part coarse quill was held at 34s. per cwt. Business has been done privately at 33s., but 34s. to 35s. is asked by most holders; for shipment by steamer cables quote 34s., c.i.f. The *Allari*, which is overdue, has several parcels on board, which, it is said, importers are trying to buy back.

**CHIRETTA.**—For fair Calcutta an offer of 3d. was refused, the buying-in price being 6d. per lb.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—One case sold at 8l. per cwt. for medium dark bag-shaped lump.

**GALLS.**—Persian are very firmly held, and still higher prices are being paid on the spot—viz., 95s. for good blue.

**GAMBOGE.**—About 2l. per cwt. lower, owing to a more liberal supply. Fifteen cases of good Siam pipe, slightly blocky, damp and mixed, but mostly bright orange fracture, sold at from 17l. 17s. 6d. to 18l. 17s. 6d. per cwt., and for a case of pickings 17l. was paid. Another lot of two cases similar quality was bought in at 22l.

**GUM ARABIC.**—Thirty-nine cases of new crop Karachi-Amrad gum sold at 24s. 6d. per cwt. for small reddish gum; two cases middling 21s., six cases red pickings 18s. subject, and sittings 15s. Advices from Egypt continue strong in tone, and this fact has led to the withdrawal of several parcels of Soudan sorts from the market.

**HONEY.**—Jamaica of the new crop sold at higher prices. Eighteen casks good hard white set brought 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt., pale brown setting in barrels 17s. 6d., fair red liquid 20s. to 20s. 6d. in barrels, ordinary brown to black liquid in barrels and cases 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. The new crop is coming to hand in fair quantities. Twenty-five barrels of Cuban honey were offered and bought in, the limit for good pale bright amber, in barrels, being 21s.

**INSECT FLOWERS.**—Sixteen bales of half-closed Dalmatian flowers, part country damaged, sold at 75s., and for bolder ditto 82s. was paid.

**IPCACUANHA.**—Flat. The sales were confined to damaged, which sold cheaply, including 2 bales of good stout native picked Matto Grosso, without reserve, at 4s. 11d. for slightly sea-damaged; 2 bales of fair sold at 4s. 8d.; and badly sea-damaged brought 4s. 4d. Fair sound was held at 5s., which is the market price, and the same figure was asked for Minas. One barrel of dull grey, slightly mouldy, Cartagena sold at 4s. 7d. per lb.

**JUNIPER-BERRIES.**—A parcel of 40 bags from Rouen realised from 5s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. per cwt., the higher price being paid for fair.

**MENTHOL.**—The menthol advertised for public sale was withdrawn. Privately Kobayashi is quoted 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d., spot, and very quiet thereat.

**MUSK-SEED.**—Three boxes fair Ceylon sold at 4d. per lb., subject.

**MYRRH.**—Eight bags of small to bold extra pale picked gum from New York were bought in at 8l. per cwt., no suitable bid being made.

**NUX VOMICA.**—Twelve bags of good Madras pickings sold at 6s. 6d. per cwt.

**OILS, ESSENTIAL.**—Four cases of fair West Indian distilled *Lime* oil were held at 1s. 7d. per lb., a bid of 1d. less being refused, but for a further 2 cases from another catalogue 1s. 7d. was paid. Three cases *Cedarwood* oil sold, without reserve, at 8½d. per lb., no allowances or discount.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—Rather easier. Fair Maltese strip, slightly off colour, in some instances sold at 6d. to 6d. per lb., "subject." Ordinary sold at 5d.

**RHUBARB.**—The offerings consisted of 56 bags of English, which sold at 1d. to 2½d. for cuttings, 3½d. for small blocks, and 1d. for chippings, gross for net, no allowance or discount. No Chinese rhubarb was offered.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Grey Jamaica, of which 9 bales offered, was quite 1d. per lb. dearer, 1s. 5d. being paid for 2 bales of ordinary sound, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for 7 bales of badly sea-damaged. Thirteen bales of middling Lima-Jamaica brought 10½d. per lb., being steady. Of native Jamaica 2 bales sold at 6½d. for sea-damaged; dull red was bought in at 9d. to 9½d. per lb.

**SEEDLAC.**—Four bags fair Karachi brought 5l. 15s. per cwt.

**SENNA.**—Tinnevely sold at unaltered prices, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. being paid for ordinary small to middling specky leaf. No pods were offered. Privately there has been some demand for good bold green Tinnevely leaf, up to 5½d. per lb. having been paid for small lots from second-hands.

**STICKLAC.**—Nine bags Madras on stick sold at 50s., with block at 40s. per cwt.

**TAMARINDS.**—Five casks of ordinary dark Barbados sold without reserve at 10s. 6d. per cwt. in bond, being an advance of 1s. per cwt.

**VERMILION.**—Chinese (Winkat) was held at 3s. per lb.

**WAX, BEES'.**—The scarcity of Jamaica led to very firm prices being paid, the 5 barrels offered selling readily at 7l. 10s. to 7l. 12s. 6d. for fair to dark brown. Zanzibar was rather firmer, fair slightly drossy selling at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d., part drossy 6l. 7s. 6d., common mixed 6l. 2s. 6d. Seventy-four bales of good pale, even brown, block brought from 6l. 18s. 9d. to 7l. per cwt. Unsorted Bombay sold at 6l., good yellow Madras at 6l. 5s., and fine white Madras 7l. 5s. per cwt.

**WAX, JAPANESE.**—A parcel of 25 cases "off colour" sold without reserve at from 34s. to 36s. per cwt.; a further 25 cases also catalogued without reserve had been withdrawn.

## Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market is rather better, and generally there is more inquiry both for prompt and forward account. Home trade demand is very fair, and existing contracts are being taken out well. There is a heavier all-round demand on export account, which will probably be maintained. There is no feature of special note to be reported as regards prices.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** continues on the weak side. Little new business is being done, and quotations are only nominal. Beckton 12l. 17s. 6d., Beckton terms 12l. 12s. 6d., London 12l. 15s., Leith 12l. 15s., and Hull 12l. 11s. 3d.

**ALKALI PRODUCE.**—Main and miscellaneous products are in fair request, and mostly at unchanged rates. Caustic soda is moving more freely: 76 to 77-per-cent. 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d. per ton, 70-per-cent. 9l. 15s. to 9l. 17s. 6d., and 60-per-cent. 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Bleaching powder is also in heavier demand at 4l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 10s. per ton, free on rails, and 4l. 10s. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton, free on board. Ammonia alkali maintains a firm position, and is in full demand at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton. Soda crystals are steady at unchanged rates of 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Tyne, and 67s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake is moving rather better at a slightly lower figure of 32s. 6d. per ton, free on rails in bulk. Bicarbonate of soda unchanged at 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton in casks, and 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates of potash and soda quietly steady at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda are quiet, and, although nominally unchanged, are rather easier. Potash 4½d. to 5d. per lb. and soda 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. Hyposulphite of soda continues in strong demand, and is still in somewhat scarce supply. Prices are steady and well maintained, with tendency towards advancement. Ordinary crystals, in large casks, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton. In 1-cwt.-kegs, figures are 5l. 15s. to 7l. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda are in average demand at unchanged rates: 140° Tw. 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton, 100° Tw. 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d., and 75° Tw. 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s., in usual casks, f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne, and according to quality, quantity, and destination.

## Liverpool Drug-market.

*Liverpool, March 29.*

**HONEY.**—The sales include 33 barrels pile 2 Chilian at 24s. and 20 barrels low pile X at 27s. per cwt.

**BEESWAX.**—Stocks of Chilian are still in small compass, with steady sales at 7l. 12s. 6d. to 8l., according to quality.

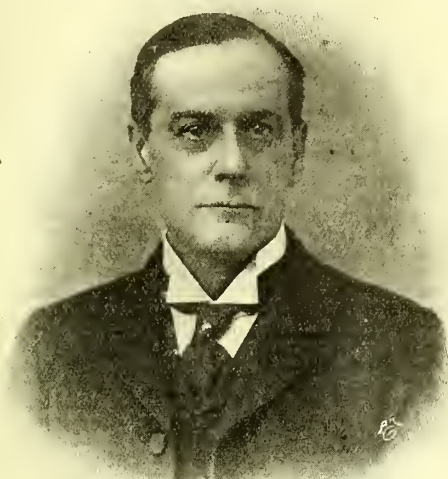
**GINGER.**—A further arrival of new crop African sold on private terms; 80 bags Cochin also sold at 20s. per cwt.

**TURPENTINE** has advanced to 41s. per cwt.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Good seconds Calcutta in retail demand at 2½d. to 2½½d. per lb. Stocks are still very limited owing to absence of arrivals. The price for shipment remains unchanged. First-pressure French continues steady at 2½d.

**ANTIMONY.**—Hamburg agents have advanced their price to 20s. per cwt., c.i.f.





**Mr. Walter Hills, Ph.C., F.C.S.**  
**Chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Committee**  
**of Reference on Pharmacy.**

As a supplement to the portraits of the members of this committee which were printed in our issue of February 25, we now give one of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Walter Hills, senior partner of John Bell & Co., 225 Oxford Street, London, W. He is not a member of the committee by formal appointment, the official position that he holds being that of one of the three pharmaceutical delegates who act as diplomatic agents between the Pharmaceutical Societies and the General Medical Council, but it was the unanimous desire of the referees that Mr. Hills should act as their chief. And it was so.

Anyone who has the pleasure of Mr. Hills's acquaintance, and, forgetting politics, talks to him on pharmacy pure and simple, is apt to regret that the dictates of heredity have drawn him into the maelstrom of politics. Had circumstances permitted him to devote his abilities and energies to the technical side of our calling, he would have done as much service in that direction as he has done to the Pharmaceutical Society through legislation. Fortunately, administrative experience as well as expertness in pharmacy is essential in the man who has to preside over the deliberations of the referees to whom falls most of the B.P. revision-work, and therefore we welcome Mr. Hills's appointment as that of one peculiarly fitted for the duties.

Thomas Hyde Hills, like his friend and partner, Jacob Bell, never married. From 1859 until 1891 he was the sole proprietor of John Bell & Co. In 1871 he brought his nephew Walter into the "shop." Young Hills had been apprenticed with Messrs. Gibbs & Gurnell, of Ryde, I.W., and had gone through the School of Pharmacy in the 1869 session, passing the Minor in July of that year and the Major in January following. After that he had experience in Berlin and Paris, and the Ecole de Pharmacie in the latter city was one of his youthful admirations. After ten years at 225 Oxford Street, he was in 1881 appointed to the Pharmaceutical Council, and in 1896 was selected to succeed Mr. Michael Carteighe as President of the Society, which office he held for three years. In 1903 he created a precedent by accepting the office of Treasurer. No ex-President except Mr. Sandford ever took office again, and in that case it was the old office.

**STARTING IN BUSINESS.**—"I must say I find 'Opening a Pharmacy' of very great help," writes a chemist (205/33) who is starting in business. This little book is published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., price 2s., by post 2s. 3d., and is as essential to the young chemist after the Minor as the B.P. is before.

## Dispensing As it Is.

IN a paper read to the Western Chemists' Association recently Mr. Peter MacEwan mentioned that he had obtained nearly two thousand prescriptions from dispensing chemists in the United Kingdom, with the view of ascertaining to what extent proprietary articles are prescribed by medical men. As a result he found that the number of proprietaries prescribed was equal to 10 per cent. of the prescriptions, but sometimes more than one proprietary article was included in one prescription. Definite chemical substances were not regarded as proprietary. In the following analysis there is first mentioned the name of the town, then the pharmacist or pharmacists who dispensed the prescriptions, the figures, and finally quotations from the letters received:

**Aberdeen.** Messrs. Davidson & Kay. Eighty prescriptions from two pharmacies. In seven of these proprietaries are prescribed (one of the articles four times as an ingredient). The rest are good examples of straightforward compounding of pharmacopœial or non-secret preparations=8½ per cent.

**Belfast.** Mr. J. C. C. Payne. Forty-nine prescriptions; eleven proprietaries in them, three as ingredients, of which two occur twice=22½ per cent.

**Bournemouth.** Mr. Stewart Hardwick. Sixty-eight prescriptions, three proprietaries=5 per cent.

**Buxton.** Mr. Robert Wright. Fifty prescriptions, containing four proprietaries=8 per cent.

**Cambridge.** Mr. E. Saville Peck. Fifty prescriptions, containing four proprietaries=8 per cent. Mr. Peck remarks:

There appear to be fewer proprietary articles than usual. I maintain that when a physician, who has acquired and retained the art of prescribing, can rely upon the ability and conscientiousness of the pharmacist, he is generally inclined towards "official preparations." I believe that one of the main factors in the development of the custom to order "branded drugs" has been the inefficiency of many pharmacists, or rather I should say chemists or pseudo-chemists. I personally have lately been finding that doctors are discouraging the use of ready-made preparations. I have recently had three doctors ask me, "Have you something like so and so?" mentioning a well-known preparation. I know it is fashionable to "grouse" and "grumble," and things can never be too good in "pure pharmacy," but I cannot honestly complain of my year's work, and from what I hear of my confrères in Cambridge, I am by no means an exception. My answer to your question "Are British Pharmacists Decadent?" is, "In Cambridge—No!"

**Cardiff.** Mr. Albert Hagon. Fifty prescriptions, four proprietaries (one twice as an ingredient)=8 per cent. Mr. Hagon writes:

You will see by the prescriptions as far as I am concerned my dispensing is on similar lines to, say, twenty years ago. I get few of the special preparations ordered. As a matter of fact, I believe the younger generation of medical men are the guilty sinners who prescribe nostrums.

**Clifton.** Mr. Harold E. Matthews. Fifty prescriptions, eight proprietaries, of which one is a basis similar to vaseline (twice), another occurs twice, and a third is a patented product. Mr. Matthews says, *inter alia*:

In judging of the proportion of proprietaries to official remedies in these prescriptions, it is worth noting that the controlling influence at the Bristol Royal Infirmary, to which many of my medical supporters are attached, strongly discourages the prescribing of proprietaries. On the other hand, the policy I adopt with regard to proprietaries is to stock everything new that has the least likelihood of being called for, so that prescribers of proprietaries are not driven away from us.

**Dundee.** Mr. J. Miller Hardie. Sixty prescriptions, including six proprietaries. I note that one branded chemical only is ordered=10 per cent. Mr. Hardie was so struck with the small proportion of proprietaries that he examined his prescription-book further, and found that out of the first 900 prescriptions 226 are for medicines of a proprietary nature—viz., "tabloids," "palatinoids," preparations such as "Hæmatogen," "Angier's emulsion," A. & H. "Byuo" preparations, liquors and



syrups. The last, however, are often combined with pharmacopœial preparations. He adds :

I do not think British pharmacists are at all decadent; as a body they have never been so well educated nor had such exacting duties to perform; moreover, the majority have got rid of the absurd idea that pharmacy is a profession, and that it is *infra dig.* to affix a price to the goods they expose, or to advertise them in the newspapers. I am strongly of opinion that the best business man is the best pharmacist.

Mr. John H. Thomson (Lochee). Fifty-nine prescriptions, eight proprietaries=13 per cent. Mr. Thomson's experience is that "there is still plenty of genuine pharmacy for those who care for it."

Dublin. Mr. W. F. Wells. Sixty prescriptions, six proprietaries=10 per cent.

Edinburgh. Mr. Peter Boa. Fifty prescriptions from two pharmacies, three proprietaries in one lot (=12 per cent.) and two in another—the consulting doctors' district (=8 per cent.).

Glasgow. Messrs. Frazer & Green, Ltd. Fifty prescriptions, twenty-seven of which order thirty-seven proprietaries, eight special brands of chemicals, and sixty B.P. or other non-secret preparations. Mr. John W. Sutherland, managing director of the company, in a covering letter says :

These copies have been taken consecutively from nine different books in daily use in our Buchanan Street pharmacy, and although they do not indicate much increase of specialities being prescribed, the fact remains that a very considerable increase of prescribed specialities has taken place in recent years. I mean by specialities preparations of which the full formula is not disclosed.

Mr. W. L. Currie. Sixty-one prescriptions, six proprietaries=10 per cent. Mr. Currie informs me that—

As it so happens these are peculiarly free from proprietary preparations. It is not always so. When an opportunity affords, and I suggest to a physician the better administration of some form of medicine, my suggestion is adopted.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour. Fifty prescriptions, two proprietaries=4 per cent. Mr. Gilmour sends the following significant note :

Of the fifty prescriptions not less than half are written by a prescriber whom I have known since his schooldays, and have drilled him in the discipline of the B.P. He adheres loyally, although not slavishly, to official preparations. The other prescriptions are also remarkable for the paucity of proprietary or non-official products. The most probable explanation of this peculiarity is that as my business lies in a district populated by the upper working and lower middle classes, and as the medical men who visit in it either have, or have had, shops of their own, the need for cheapness is felt to be imperative. I became an apprentice in 1879. At that time the proprietary, non-official, and factory-made preparations used in dispensing were comparatively few. Now, even in a single firm's price-list, they run into hundreds, and the grand total mounts to tens of thousands. "Back to the B.P." is the cry that must be raised—not as an injunction against all progress in pharmacy and pharmacology, but as a *caveat* against reckless innovation and unscrupulous commercialism. If dispensing is to survive, it can only be through a reformation of the whole system of prescribing, and the cultivation of a true reciprocity between medicine and pharmacy.

Kilmarnock. Messrs. Ranken & Borland. Fifty prescriptions, six proprietaries (one three times in combination)=12 per cent.

Liverpool. Messrs. Clay & Abraham. Fifty prescriptions, with six proprietary articles=12 per cent. Mr. T. Fell Abraham in a letter says :

Personally, I am hopeful that the practice of ordering secret and proprietary preparations is less common than formerly. As a rule the most successful practitioners avoid "giving themselves away" by ordering "quackeries."

Mr. Harold Wyatt (Bootle). Two hundred and fifty prescriptions, eleven proprietaries (two of them three times). In eight cases the proprietaries are ingredients=4 per cent. Subjoined is quoted from an interesting letter by Mr. Wyatt :

I am decidedly optimistic concerning both pharmacy and the pharmacist, believing that modern pharmacy will com-

pare to advantage with that of the good old days we hear so frequently bemoaned, and that as regards knowledge of his work, both practical and theoretical, the present-day pharmacist is, if anything, a better all-round man than his forefathers. His education is certainly somewhat irregular, in that it does not follow a well-defined and undeviating course, but "it gets there just the same." In other words, every pharmacist adopts a curriculum which fits into his own requirements. There are individuals who would lay down a fixed, rigid, and undeviating course, along which they would drive the callow youth desirous of becoming a pharmacist, until he reached the qualifying stage, by which time, if they had their way, he would be what they would call educated; but it would be only after the German style. Such a youth would have reached a high standard of mediocrity, it is true, but would have lost what character he originally possessed in the process. As it is, the very irregularity of our pharmacy education gives to British pharmacists the qualities which foreigners admire, but which we ourselves overlook.

The prescribing of special preparations outside those of the Pharmacopœia is an evil which I firmly believe is to be laid at the door of the pharmacist himself rather than at that of the medical man. Where the pharmacist is ready to assist the doctor with useful and practical suggestions, in which his acquaintance with pharmacopœial drugs, galenicals, and methods is evident, it will be invariably seen that the doctor is ready, and even anxious, to order official preparations instead of secret compounds of hypothetical value. This is our experience here, covering a period of nearly fifty years, and as yet there are no indications of any alteration setting in, but rather that the medical men have been so overdone by the hosts of new remedies appearing day by day that in utter disgust they are turning more than ever to the pages of "Squire" or the "Extra Pharmacopœia" for their elegant pharmacy.

London. Messrs. John Bell & Co. (Oxford Street, W.). Fifty prescriptions, nine proprietaries (one three times as an ingredient)=18 per cent.

Messrs. Croydon & Co. (Wigmore Street, W.). Fifty prescriptions, four proprietaries=8 per cent.

Mr. John Harrington (Kensington High Street, W.). Fifty prescriptions; eleven proprietaries=22 per cent. Mr. Harrington adds the following remarks :

Doctors during the last two or three years have been writing prescriptions more carefully and better for the chemist, but the average prescriptions are much more costly than in years past.

Dr. W. Harrison Martindale (10 New Cavendish Street, W.). Fifty prescriptions, six proprietaries=12 per cent.

Messrs. Matthews & Son (Leytonstone, E.). Fifty prescriptions, four proprietaries=8 per cent. Mr. J. H. Matthews, in the course of a letter, says :

There is a tendency on the part of physicians to keep ahead of the Pharmacopœia in ordering new remedies. It is a very different matter with the ordinary general medical practitioner who does his own dispensing. His prescriptions invariably show he is quite content to stick to the Pharmacopœia, especially the older editions, for to suit his convenience we come across one occasionally. They more often than not are incorrectly written, and give good scope for the imagination of the pharmacist.

Mr. Frank A. Rogers (Oxford Street, W.). Fifty-one prescriptions, sixteen proprietaries=31 per cent. Mr. Rogers remarks :

It seems to me that these could not be much improved upon, if one had set oneself to point out to medical men how they could write really representative and ideal prescriptions; many of the drugs are of the most usual type, and could be dispensed by anyone.

Manchester. Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. Fifty prescriptions, ten proprietaries=20 per cent.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. Messrs. Proctor, Son & Clague. Fifty prescriptions, one proprietary=2 per cent. Mr. Maltby Clague says : "The proportion of proprietaries is very much less than usual." This is due, I gather, to Mr. Clague's personal influence.

Plymouth. Mr. C. J. Park. Fifty prescriptions, one proprietary=2 per cent.

Southampton. Messrs. Randall & Son, Ltd. Fifty prescriptions, including seven proprietaries=14 per cent. (In this set are three prescriptions for spectacles, the only ones in the lot.)



## Australasian News.

*Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."*

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," a journal established by the proprietors of this journal, and published in Melbourne, Vic. Copies of the monthly issue can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E. C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other, societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.  
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

### Queensland.

THE WOOLLOOWIN MYSTERY, as the Brisbane papers call it, where a young man drawing 30s. a week had insured himself for 2,500l., and a few days later was found dead in his bath, illustrates the evils of the loose system whereby cyanide of potassium can be obtained without any restriction. Markwell asked a friend to get him some potassium cyanide, saying that he wanted it for another friend, an amateur photographer. Asked, "Why can't you get it yourself?" he replied, "It is such a bother getting it. You have to sign for it and so on." He went afterwards to Baker & Rouse's photographic-supply warehouse, Brisbane, and obtained four ounces of the poison. A month afterwards Markwell was found dead. He had been suffering from minor epilepsy, and was buried before suspicion was aroused by the heavy recent insurances. Then the body was disinterred and the *post-mortem* examination established that death was due to potassium cyanide.

### Tasmania.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH QUALIFICATIONS.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania were recently asked to accept a certificate of having passed at Edinburgh the Minor Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Council recommended the Court of Medical Examiners, pending inquiries, not to grant the applicant the legal licence, which is of unlimited duration, but to grant him a provisional licence for three months, a thing not recognised by the law. The certificate presented bore no number. Neither the British law nor the Tasmanian requires that the British society must always number its certificates. No allegation is made that the certificate is not otherwise in order, or that the many signatures of the examiners have been forged. The printed Registers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain back to 1896 were searched without result. The applicant explained that he has been moving about Australia for years with no fixed address, and that, although his name is not now on the printed British Register, it did appear there about the year 1888.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.—The February Council-meeting had before it the first application for a Queensland chemist to be registered on the Reciprocity Agreement. Mr. J. W. Ward, who is the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, was in Hobart visiting his father, who has resided there for some years. He applied for registration on his Queensland certificate, and the Council decided to request the Court of Medical Examiners to register him. Queensland is the only State with which Tasmania reciprocates, and applications from holders of certificates from Western Australia and Victoria, received at the same meeting, had to be refused. The administration of the Customs Tariff was discussed, and the Council reported that the Society had no present grievance, except that no importer is allowed to import less than 30 lbs. (net weight) of opium at one time.

### Victoria.

A YOUNG HERO.—Master Jack Thompson, son of Mr. C. L. Thompson, chemist, Shepparton, rescued three women

from drowning on January 16, near the junction of the Gouldburn and Broken Rivers, the ready display of heroism and resource attracting much attention in Melbourne. Master Thompson is grandson of Mr. John Thompson, formerly of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, London, who retired in 1900.

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony

C.O.D. DISAPPROVED.—The South African Chambers of Commerce at their recent conference held in Cape Town expressed disapproval of the proposal of the Postmaster-General to open a cash-on-delivery system for the Colonies. They have called upon the Governments of the other Colonies to oppose its introduction.

CAPE INDUSTRIES AND THE CUSTOMS CONVENTION.—In the Cape Town House of Assembly on March 23, Dr. Jameson, the Premier, said that the Government had already communicated with the other signatories of the Customs Convention with a view to its early amendment, especially as regards colonial industries. He also announced that a Bill would shortly be introduced, establishing a Local Industries Board.

PRICES ADVANCED.—The Customs have now declared all spirituous hair-lotions "imported" containing above 3 per cent. of spirit to be charged as though the whole of the contents were spirit. A few of the proprietaries already raised in price in consequence are "Harlene," "Koko," "Tatcho," Beetham's "Glycerine and Cucumber," Beetham's "Lait Larola," Barry's "Tricopherus," Truefitt's "Euchrisma," Bates's "Frizzetta," and "Melrose" hair-restorer.

NEW CHEMISTS.—Upon the recommendation of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, the Colonial Secretary has issued licences authorising the undermentioned persons to practise in the Colony as chemists and druggists: Charles Hude (?), chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1899); George Michael, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1902), formerly of Edinburgh; James Alfred Owens, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1902), late of Kingston, Herefordshire; Edwin Harold Giles, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1902), formerly of Etwell, near Derby; Donald Ewen McDonald, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1890); Adam Stewart, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1903), late of London; Charles Wilfrid Avery, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1904); Walter Tipper, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1899); William Speedy, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1897), formerly of Dundee, Scotland; Frederick Forster Graham, chemist and druggist (Gr. Brit., 1899), formerly of Gittington, Durham; and Samuel Joseph Allen, pharmaceutical chemist (Gr. Brit., 1893), formerly of Paddington, London.

### Natal

A TINCTURE EXPERT.—Mr. Astell J. Willson, the well-known representative of Messrs. Hewlett & Son, left by last week's mail-boat for a trip to England. He carries with him a well-stocked memory of matters connected with the importation of tinctures into South Africa. He has made this special branch of the drug-business his particular study in South Africa, and his observations on the subject should be of considerable value to the wholesale houses in England.

BRAND'S IN DISPUTE.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, chemist, sued Messrs. Warren Bros., chemists, in the Durban Court on



March 2, for the sum of 27s. 6d. for goods supplied. It appeared that Mr. Brereton was rung up on the telephone and asked to quote for Brand's essence of chicken. The quotation was 27s. 6d. per dozen, which defendants accepted. On receipt of invoice some time after the goods had been received, defendants repudiated the price, averring that the quotation was only 19s. Defendants wished to return the goods that had not been sold, and to pay at the rate of 27s. 6d. for the quantity used. This plaintiff refused to entertain, stating that he could not take back such goods as essence of chicken after it had once left his premises. The Magistrate held that it was a complete sale, and that Mr. Brereton was justified in enforcing it; that the defendants were negligent in using the telephone in the way they had, especially with a young assistant, and were also negligent in not confirming the order. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

**A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.**—At the Supreme Court, Durban, on February 10, the American Medicine Co., of Cape Town, appealed against a decision given in the Durban Civil Court in an action brought by the appellants against Messrs. Stantial & Allerston, chemists, Maritzburg, for 54l. 3s., amount of a promissory note and bank charges. The dispute arose in connection with the sale of "Wine of Cardin" and "Dream Salve," particulars of the previous hearing being given in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of November 26, 1904, p. 387. In giving judgment for the appellants, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Bale) said he did not think the Magistrate's judgment could be supported on any legal ground. There was no misrepresentation, and there was not, in the article sold, any deleterious effect. His Lordship did not find in the evidence any commendation of the goods, but if there was commendation there was nothing false. Even assuming there was commendation, that would not entitle the defendant to claim decision. According to the evidence, the representation made was to the effect that in the future there would be large sales of the medicine. That was merely a prophecy of something that would happen, and he thought it would be a serious thing if they were to hold that the vendor was liable if the profits realised were not what was anticipated. The contract had been completed, and nothing had happened which in law would entitle the defendant to claim judgment. His only relief would be for damages for breach of contract, but his Lordship did not think there was any breach of contract in this sale.

**TEST-CASE AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE STORES.**—For some time past Durban chemists have contemplated taking action against the local branch of the Naval, Military, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of South Africa, Ltd., with a view to testing their legal position as chemists. Matters were brought to a climax early in March, when Mr. H. M. Witherspoon, the present manager of the company, was summoned before the Chief Magistrate for contravening Section 4, Sub-section C, of Law 21 of 1899, by unlawfully practising as a chemist and druggist, without being properly licensed. The acting Clerk of the Peace prosecuted, and pointed out that the society was a joint-stock company, and could only be prosecuted through the manager. He proved that a prescription had been dispensed by the assistant in charge of the pharmacy department, and that the Stores had acted as chemists and druggists by having a department under the charge of a properly qualified and registered chemist. This was, however, a test-case, and it was intended to prove that the society had contravened the law, inasmuch as it was not competent for any limited company to act as chemists. For the defence, it was urged that the drug department was under the charge of a fully qualified chemist, and through him all prescriptions were dealt with. It was pointed out by the defending counsel that the prosecution must fail because Mr. Witherspoon was not the local manager at the time of the alleged contravention, and the Chief Magistrate (Mr. P. Binns, K.C.) upheld the last-named objection and discharged the accused. The case for the Crown, he said, would have to be met some other way, and then he would have an opportunity of dealing with the proper person. It is unfortunate that the case was dismissed on a side-issue, as the local chemists are keenly interested in the matter. There are other limited companies in Durban, and a decision in favour of the Crown would

have made their position awkward. No doubt this matter will come up again at a later date, when the main issue will be threshed out.

### Orange River Colony.

MR. E. GUARD has opened a chemist's business at Springfontein.

### Transvaal.

**WASTAGE.**—A Johannesburg correspondent of the London "Daily Chronicle," writing on the wastage of military supplies for the war, mentions among the "surplus requirements" of the military now offered for sale 25,000 tins of Keating's powder and 1,000 lbs. of permanganate of potash.

**THE "CHINESE AND OPIUM" QUESTION** came before the Boksburg Town Council on March 1, when the Mayor (Mr. B. Owen Jones, chemist and druggist) explained what the Pharmacy Board had done in regard to it, adding that the sale of opium would prove far more degrading than liquor.

**PAPAW IN THE TRANSVAAL.**—The "Transvaal Agricultural Journal" mentions that the papaw is largely grown in the warmer districts of the Transvaal. In some parts it has attained luxuriant proportions when growing in a wild condition. The fruit is offered for sale on many of the South African markets, but the prices obtained have not been such as to encourage propagation commercially. Owing to its medicinal qualities, certain manufacturing chemists in America have been utilising the juice for the purpose of preparing papain. The demand has been such as to have caused inquiries to be made as to the availability of the resources of this Colony as a further source of supply.

### TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE third ordinary meeting of the Board was held in Johannesburg on February 28. Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie (President of the Board) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. R. Butters, B. Owen Jones (Boksburg), J. R. Jones (Pretoria), and W. T. Skinn.

A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary suggesting, in view of the serious consequences which might arise owing to the unlimited sale and use of opium, that the drug should be placed on the list of poisons contained in Part 1 of the third schedule of the Ordinance instead of allowing it to remain in Part 2. After discussion, it was decided to recommend that "gum. opii" and "extract of opium" be placed in Part 1, and "preparations of opium and preparations of poppies" be placed in Part 2. A copy of a report made by the Commissioner of Police to the Government on the subject of the sale of opium in Johannesburg was also read.

Letters were read from the Law Department furnishing opinions on the reading of Section 23 of the Ordinance with regard to the acceptance of candidates for examination, who have served an apprenticeship to a properly licensed chemist and druggist for four years, and in regard to the definition of the term "seller" in connection with the sale of poisons.

In response to a request from the Law Department, a list of "Dutch" and "patent" medicines furnished by that Department was considered, and the names of those known to contain poisons were indicated so that magistrates and public prosecutors might be in a position to take action against persons found infringing the law by selling such preparations without being properly registered as chemists and druggists. In the same connection, the Board considered representations made by certain registered chemists in regard to the sale of patent medicines, containing poisons, by storekeepers, both white and Asiatic, and it was decided to ask the Colonial Secretary to publish a notice in the "Gazette" and in the newspapers of the Transvaal inviting the attention of all concerned to the provisions of the law in this matter.

The applications of Messrs. C. Keir, A. Willmott, A. W. Ashkanazy, and V. R. Raywood for registration as chemists and druggists were approved.

The Board then went into committee to consider certain questions in connection with its rules and regulations.